

Not Strong Enough Now

Nasser Admits Egyptians Can't Force Mideast Solution

CAIRO, March 25 (UPI)—Egypt is not militarily strong enough at the moment to force Israel into negotiating a just Middle East political settlement, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser said in a speech to the National Assembly today.

"There is no hope at the present time of reaching a political settlement or reaching that degree of strength that would make our enemy feel we can use it to get our rights if we do not get them by political means," he said.

Mr. Nasser reiterated Egypt's willingness to accept a political solution that would include complete Israeli withdrawal and solutions to the Palestinian refugee problem, but charged that the United States had never been interested in a peaceful solution, because such a settlement would be an Arab political victory.

No Reference to U.S. Jets

Although not referring to the U.S. decision to defer the additional sale of jet fighters to Israel, Mr. Nasser attacked the announced economic aid to Israel as "essentially military aid."

Mr. Nasser said, "America, when it urges limitation of arms shipments at a time when it itself declares Israel to be militarily

superior to the Arabs, is supporting and strengthening the Israeli aggression."

Mr. Nasser warned that Egypt would accept America's call for a cease-fire only if coupled with Israeli withdrawal.

Unless this condition and the plight of the refugees are settled, the United Arab Republic has "no alternative but to use force to regain our rights," he said.

Jet Policy Denounced

Egypt earlier today officially denounced both the recent U.S. decision to supply Israel with \$100 million in economic aid and the decision to defer supplying any additional warplanes.

In the first direct government reaction to President Nixon's move, Egypt's official spokesman, Dr. Ismat Abdel Meguid, also warned the United States to "consider carefully and clearly her interests in the Middle East."

Nothing that the United States had agreed only to defer the decision on the sale of the jets, Dr. Meguid said. "It is evident the United States government insists upon maintaining the present Israeli superiority notwithstanding that Israel is an aggressor occupying the territories of three Arab countries."

Israel to Question U.S. Jets

JERUSALEM, March 25 (UPI)—Israel, concerned about the latest Soviet moves in the Middle East, will press for an immediate reevaluation of American policy on the region, diplomatic sources said today.

The Israelis will try to sound Washington on possible American action to counter increasing Soviet involvement in the Middle East, the sources said.

America's over-conservative estimates of the Russian penetration into Egypt are believed here to be at the root of the recent American decision to withhold further jet shipments to Israel.

Berlin Talks Start Today

(Continued from Page 1)

If the three Allies want to talk about Berlin at all, then the Soviet Union is going to insist on raising two matters close to its heart—the issue of the abolition of West Germany's political presence here in the form of parliamentary sessions and the like, and the second being Moscow's desire to expand its own presence in West Berlin as a fourth "guarantor" power.

Nominally the Western side is insisting on talking about "greater Berlin," including the Eastern sector, which East Germany claims to be "the capital of the German Democratic Republic."

The Allies base their position on protocols drawn up in 1944 in London, which foresaw an occupation administration of the capital of the German Reich. But these protocols have grown moldy with age. The Communists say they are no longer valid. The Western powers themselves view their current status here as deriving from the conquest of Germany. But civilian access derives from a "common law" accretion of rights and privileges over the last 25 years.

Police Salutes

In practice, the Allies acknowledge the withdrawal of East Berlin from "four-power" supervision with the tiny exception of occasional Western military police salutes into the Eastern sector in patrol cars.

By the same token, the Allies are preparing to talk tomorrow about accommodations over West Berlin alone, which is tantamount to accepting the Communist thesis that East Berlin is no longer a matter for four-power discussion.

According to authoritative sources, the Western tactic in the new Berlin talks will be to insist that while the vestigial four-power status for Berlin remains unimpaired, the Allies are nevertheless interested in negotiating a kind of "superstructure" of improved conditions for West Berlin on top of that status.

On the other hand, the Communist side has hinted repeatedly in the last two months that it would prefer to alter the status of West Berlin into what they call "a special political entity."

Despite disagreement on the current status of West Berlin, a certain community of agreement seems to have developed between Washington and Moscow on the fundamental concept of what to do about divided Germany as a whole.

It now appears that as efforts to relax tensions in Central Europe gather momentum, both the Russians and Americans have rediscovered a vital interest in retaining a voice in any settlements that involve the German nation as a whole.

These would include a final fixing of Germany's eastern borders and a formal rapprochement between East and West Germany as envisaged in last week's Erfurt meeting between East German Premier Willi Stoph and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. Since both Germanys are mutually putative sovereign, the only place where Soviet and American interests converge in practice is in West Berlin. For this reason, both the superpowers regard the talks beginning tomorrow as their share of the mortgage on the future of Germany.

Coast Guard Dismisses 9

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 25 (UPI)—The Coast Guard announced yesterday that nine cadets have been dismissed from the Coast Guard Academy here for possession and use of marijuana.

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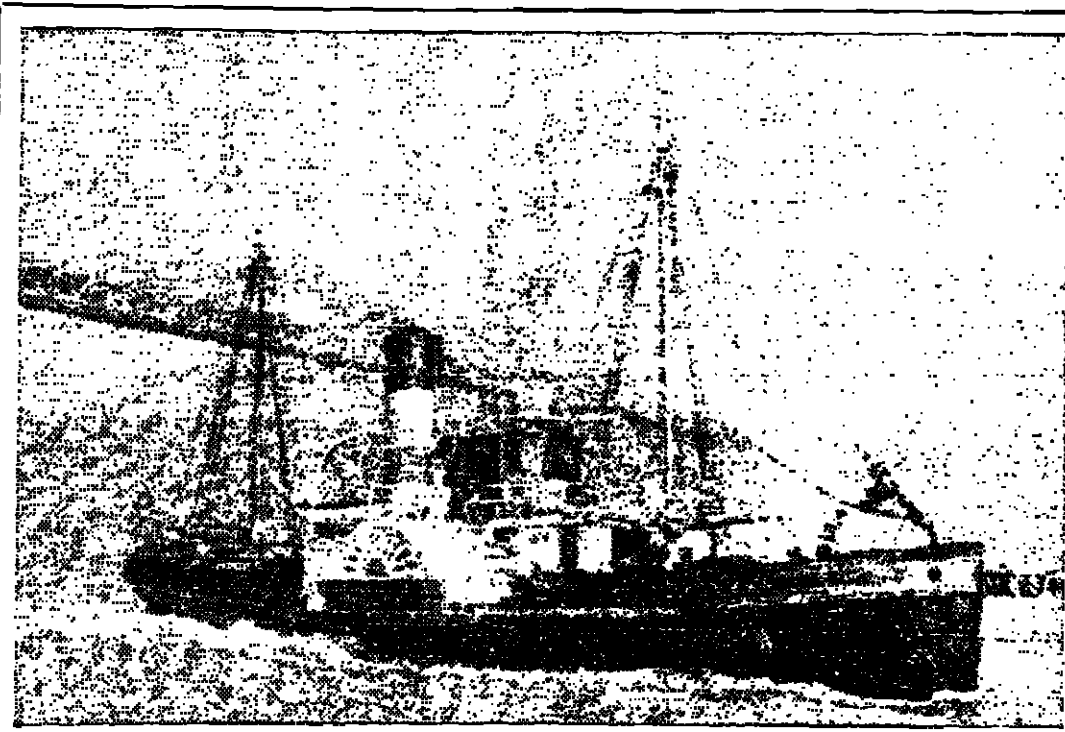
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RUYS & Co. 15 Rue Aubert, Paris-9e.

ESTRINE & Co. 18 Rue Colbert, Marseille.



LONG VOYAGE HOME—The steam tug Epplenon Hall, which left England 6 months ago, churns under the Golden Gate Bridge into San Francisco Bay. The 105-foot side-wheel paddle tug, believed to be the last of its kind in the world, was skippered by Scott Newhall, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, on the trip from England.

U.S. Is Wary On Arms Aid To Cambodia

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT)—The State Department said yesterday that the United States would face the question of military assistance to the new government of Cambodia "if and when it arises."

A departmental spokesman, Carl Barth, told a news briefing that Washington had received no indication whether the government of Premier Lon Nol wanted military help from the United States.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said at a news conference Monday that "we don't anticipate that any request will be made." Mr. Barth explained yesterday that the secretary had not prejudged a response to such a request nor had he intended to prevent a Cambodian request.

The administration's public posture on the Cambodian situation has been not to become involved while awaiting developments. The United States has continued diplomatic relations with the government named after the coup d'état last week. Officials have confined themselves to bland statements of respect for Cambodia's neutrality and sovereignty.

Similar to Indonesia

This approach is strikingly similar to the adopted after the abortive coup in 1965 in Indonesia that led to the downfall of President Sukarno.

Now, as then, officials here have indicated that they do not want to say or do anything that might upset a possibly advantageous turn. Equally, they want to avoid putting the United States at a disadvantage should an unforeseen downturn occur.

The assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Marshall Green, has reportedly been influential in deciding this approach. Mr. Green was ambassador to Indonesia during the 1965 coup and after. He has also been an advocate of a reduced American military engagement in Asia, a view incorporated into the Nixon doctrine of encouraging Asian countries to take greater responsibility for their defense.

The administration has also been cautious about Cambodia in an effort to preclude more dissent from anti-war critics, especially in Congress. Almost as soon as trouble began developing in Cambodia, critics of American actions in Vietnam and Laos warned against involvement in Cambodia.

Ex-Deputy Chau To Get Hearing On New Trial

SAIGON, March 25 (UPI)—

The South Vietnamese Supreme Court decided today that convicted National Assembly Deputy Tran Ngoc Chau, 46, may have been tried unconstitutionally before a military court.

The nation's highest civilian court agreed to hear his request for a new trial on April 28. The ruling was the result of the latest in a series of legal maneuvers made by Mr. Chau's lawyers in an effort to free the deputy who is serving ten years at hard labor for alleged Communist activities.

Mr. Chau was sentenced to prison March 5 in a highly-publicized case that brought charges of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

A special Senate committee Monday asked the court to reconsider Mr. Chau's conviction based on a number of irregularities connected with the case. Mr. Thieu ordered a military court trial for Mr. Chau last February after 102 of 135 members of the Lower House signed a petition stating that the government should either clear or convict the deputy. Some deputies claimed their signatures were forged.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said no decision has been made by President Nixon on further troop withdrawals, and declared: "The 225,000 figure is not correct."

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According to reliable sources, U.S. involvement in the cross-border cooperation against the Viet Cong has been limited to the use of spotter aircraft. No American troops have been involved in the operations nor has American artillery been used.

French-speaking U.S. advisers, however, have participated in several of the meetings that have been held between Cambodians and South Vietnamese officials on the Cambodian side of the border, the informants said.

At these meetings, the Cambodians reportedly have proposed that Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops cooperate in a large-scale sweep of the known Viet Cong base areas just across the border. The Cambodian commanders have suggested that the South Vietnamese troops operate as a blocking force to trap the Viet Cong as they escape across the border.

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Inflationary Burst Feared

Planned U.S. Budget Surplus Wiped Out by Postal Strike

By Murray Seeger

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Nixon's shaky plans for a self-inflationary budget surplus for the next fiscal year have been wiped out by the postal strike.

The budget, which is the keystone of economic policy-making, called for a surplus of \$1.3 billion on June 30, 1971, when it was issued seven weeks ago. Instead, qualified congressional experts foresee a deficit of \$3 billion to \$4 billion and possibly twice that.

Such a shift would mean stimulation of the economy toward a new inflationary burst before the current spell of inflation has been broken.

Most officials concede that the postal workers, led by the National Association of Letter Carriers, have made their case for a sizable wage increase.

Raises for Others

Granting the 750,000 workers a raise almost certainly will mean that the other 3.7 million federal workers and military personnel also will get pay increases no later than July 1.

The President's budget included \$175 million to give postal workers a 5.4 percent increase effective last Jan. 1, on the condition that Congress also approve a postal reform bill.

Another raise of 5.75 percent for all employees was scheduled for July 1 under the law calling for federal salaries to reach "comparability" with private payrolls.

Mr. Nixon asked, however, that the July pay raise be postponed for six months "because the need to control and contain the inflationary spiral is of paramount importance at this time." The delay was counted on to save \$1.4 billion in the budget, enough to produce the planned surplus.

Staff experts of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation have told Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., committee chairman, that the surplus would not materialize. They estimated that the deficit could reach \$7 billion or \$8 billion because so many of the assumptions on which the budget was based were unlikely to prove valid.

Hudson Is Ruled The Discoverer Of Coney Island

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI)—The Coney Island Chamber of Commerce has endorsed a Dutch claim that the discoverer of Coney Island was Henry Hudson, and not Giovanni di Verrazano as claimed by the Italians.

The chamber postponed last September the 360th anniversary observance of Hudson's landing on Coney when the Italian Historical Society of America submitted documents proving Verrazano sailed the waters off Coney Island in 1494, although there was no proof that he or his crew went ashore.

The chamber reported that the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in Manhattan has come up with documents proving that Hudson was the first white man to set foot on the shores of Coney Island in 1609.

When the federal budget is in surplus, the government becomes a supplier of money to the economy instead of a consumer.

The surplus was considered highly important to encourage the Federal Reserve System to loosen controls on money supply, an action that might lower interest rates.

If the budget shifts sharply to a deficit after a surplus last year and a near balance this June 30, the government again would become an inflationary force in the economy. The government would be forced to borrow to cover its deficits, absorbing much of the new money created by the Federal Reserve and pushing interest rates higher again.

Nixon Seeks Stiffer Law On Bombings

(Continued from Page 1)

in their efforts to combat the multiplying number of acts of urban terrorism," he said.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler reported that in the fiscal year 1969 there were 46 bomb attacks against federal buildings operated by the General Services Administration. So far in fiscal 1970 there have been 164 threats.

In fiscal 1969 arson and bombing threats at federal buildings totaled 13, compared with 14 so far in fiscal 1970, Mr. Ziegler said.

Mr. Kleindienst said there was no evidence of any "conscious, premeditated or clear conspiracy in the recent bombings, but he said it is possible to pick up a piece of paper or almost any college campus giving instructions on how to make a bomb.

President's Requests

The President urged Congress to strengthen present federal laws in these ways:

- Impose a penalty of ten years in prison or a fine of \$10,000 on anyone involved in the transport of explosives for unlawful use. The present penalty is one year in prison and \$1,000 fine.
- Double the penalty if anyone is injured as the result of such transport of explosives and provide the death penalty if there is a fatality.
- Sales penalties for bomb threats from one year in prison to a maximum of five years or \$5,000 or both.
- Include incendiary devices in the category of explosives.
- Make it a federal crime to use explosives against a federal building or vehicle and make possession of any explosive in such a building a federal crime.
- Make it a federal crime to use explosives to damage any building used for business purposes by any person or firm engaged in interstate commerce.
- Make it a crime to possess explosives with the intent to damage federal property used in its business by a person engaged in interstate commerce.

Atlanta Union Refuses Offer

ATLANTA, March 25 (AP)—Striking city employees—fired by Mayor Sam Massell last Friday—voted today to continue their strike in support of pay demands for sanitation workers.

About 1,500 remain on strike. The union said that the vote to continue the strike, which is now in its ninth day, was overwhelming.

Mayor Massell fired the workers because they had gone on strike. The city government offered wage increases—less than the strikers demanded—and re-instatement without prejudice, but also without payment of lost wages. It was this that the strikers rejected.

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BOISE BURNOUT—Three Idaho farmers watch as two million pounds of gasoline-soaked potatoes go up in flames, near Boise, in a National Farmers Organization protest against the low prices now being offered for this year's crop of potatoes.

United Press International.

School Desegregation Dispute in Senate

Stennis Delays Vote on Education Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP).—Sen. John Stennis plunged the Senate into a new dispute over school segregation yesterday, delaying final congressional action on a \$2.6 billion bill to aid elementary and secondary education.

The Mississippi Democrat objected to changes made by a House-Senate conference committee in school desegregation language added to the bill earlier by Sen. Stennis.

The earlier language required the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to apply anti-segregation guidelines with equal vigor in the North and South, regardless of whether the segregation resulted from local government policies or was merely the result of housing patterns.

Its effect would have been to force HEW to withhold school funds in Northern communities that failed to end segregation caused by housing patterns. Sen. Stennis argued that focusing enforcement on areas of deliberate governmental segregation policies meant that only the South would be subject to enforcement, although many Northern cities had more racial separation than in the South.

HEW Guidelines

The language adopted by the conference said, in effect, that HEW guidelines should be applied to bar segregation only where the courts had found it to be illegal. Since school segregation so far has been held illegal only where it is the result of deliberate policies (de

jure segregation) and not where it is the result of housing patterns alone (de facto segregation), the conference's language would apply primarily to Southern areas with a history of government-enforced segregation.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield yesterday tried to get agreement for a vote next Wednesday on the education bill, although he said he would have preferred an earlier vote.

Southern opponents of the measure agreed to a Wednesday vote but final decision was delayed by getting snarled in the controversy over the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Instead of permitting a vote on the conference report yesterday, Sen. Stennis and other Southerners argued against it at length, contending it simply wiped out the earlier Stennis amendment and laid enforcement once again on the head of the South.

Sen. Hugh Scott, R. Pa., and Sen. Peter Dominick, R. Colo., said they believe the conference agreement is in accord with President Nixon's message on desegregation yesterday, which said that de facto segregation should not be a cause for federal action. Sen. Scott said the courts have not yet ruled that de facto segregation is illegal and until they do, "we don't know how" to proceed in the North.

After Nixon Statement

Busing Pressure on Southern Cities Eased

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP).—Southern cities like Mobile, Ala., and Charlotte, N.C., will no longer be under federal pressure to bus pupils out of all-black schools located in all-black neighborhoods. They will have to desegregate the teaching staffs in each of their schools—but so will Northern cities like Chicago, probably to the consternation of teachers' unions.

Finally, though cities need not bus, whether South or North, neither may they "discriminate with respect to the quality of facilities or the quality of education delivered" in their all-black schools.

These are the three main thrusts of President Nixon's statement yesterday on school desegregation, an outline of a new federal strategy. The statement dealt mainly with urban segregation. Most of the law on the subject has grown out of rural examples in the South. Many problems stem from the effort to apply this rural law to urban circumstances. It was into this partial legal vacuum that the President stepped.

South Always Bused

In the rural South, most children have always been bused to school, and most blacks and whites live interspersed, with few residential concentrations. Rural school districts were easy to desegregate. Judges ordered attendance zones drawn and bus routes changed to wipe out all "vestiges" of the old dual school system.

In the urban South, to which civil rights lawyers have increasingly turned, it has not been that simple. The old legal segregation has been reinforced by residential patterns, creating dense black neighborhoods little different from those found in cities in the North. Wiping out all vestiges of the old system has meant busing, sometimes in districts that have few buses or none at all. Some judges have ordered busing, while others have backed down in the face of social geography. The Supreme Court has not spoken directly on the issue.

Mr. Nixon stated clearly that unless the Supreme Court says otherwise, the government will not apply pressure to bus in these urban cases.

Neighborhood School Key

"The neighborhood school will be deemed the most appropriate base," he said, and "transportation of pupils beyond normal geographic school zones for the purpose of achieving racial balance will not be required."

Southern cities are still under the obligation to take such steps as they can to bring about desegregation, such as redrawing boundaries or building new schools on white-black borders. Northern cities are under a similar obligation. The President put the two on much the same footing.

The Supreme Court said some time ago that school districts must desegregate their teaching staffs, so that the black-white ratio in each school is about the same as in the school district as a whole.

Though he balked at the prospect of moving pupils around, the President served notice that he had no such reservations about teacher transfers.

Contrary to Contracts

Teachers' unions often do. Such transfer orders run counter to the clause in many contracts allowing senior teachers to choose the schools in which they teach. In

practice, white teachers have used such clauses to transfer from black to white schools. This was one of the obstacles that cropped up when the Justice Department put faculty desegregation pressure on Chicago last summer in a case still in negotiation. Similar pressure has brought protests in Memphis and other cities.

The President's promised emphasis on making black and white schools equal in the cities also takes him into touchy territory.

In the Hobson vs. Hansen case here three years ago, Judge J. Skelly Wright found wholesale inequalities in such things as expenditures per pupil between white and black schools. There have been similar findings elsewhere.

There is already a federal rule

against such disparities. The Office of Education said recently that it would begin enforcing the rule. But Congress deferred the office's enforcement power in the pending elementary and secondary education bill.

In his education message several weeks ago, Mr. Nixon said the compensatory education programs for the poor that he inherited from his Democratic predecessor are not paying off. He called a temporary halt to further increases in compensatory funds.

He seemed to take almost the opposite tack yesterday. He called for a major new federal investment of \$1.5 billion over the next two years, much of it in precisely those schools receiving compensatory money.

White House Would Sift Protesters

By Carol Honsa

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP).—Protesters planning White House demonstrations would have to submit detailed advance information about their past protest activities, as well as any previous arrests and convictions, under proposed new federal government procedures.

The questions about protesters are proposed as part of a 38-item questionnaire that protest groups would have to submit to the National Park Service 15 days before planned demonstrations near the White House.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which made the proposed questionnaire public yesterday, said it will challenge it in court Monday on constitutional grounds.

Chair on Rights

Florence Robin, director of the Washington ACLU chapter, said the questionnaire would be "an invasion of privacy" which "casts a chill on people's right to assemble."

She said the questions were drawn up by the Justice Department, although they were formally proposed eight days ago by the National Park Service, which has jurisdiction over the White House sidewalks.

Mrs. Robin said the questionnaire was prepared for submission to the U.S. Court of Appeals here, which last year upheld a lower-court ruling against restrictions on picketing and demonstrations near the White House in a suit brought by the ACLU.

According to Mrs. Robin, the court said the government has a right to advance notice of demonstrations near the White House. It asked the Park Service to draw up a notice form that demonstrators would submit 15 days before their planned protest.

Mr. Daley was alienated, the story said, quoting the State Department sources, because Mr. Mosbacher would not deal directly with him and sent lower-echelon personnel to Chicago to try to set up arrangements behind the mayor's back.

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Agnew Denies Row With Mosbacher Over Pompidou's Visit to Chicago

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For Foreign Sales

House Backs \$770 Million in Arms Credit

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—The House approved legislation yesterday authorizing \$770 million in credit sales of arms to other countries, particularly developing nations, over the next two years.

Trial Site Shift Denied to Manson

LOS ANGELES, March 25 (UPI)—Charles M. Manson and co-defendant Patricia Krenwinkel were denied their motion for a change of venue in the Sharon Tate murder case on grounds that publicity had "been absolutely unparalleled in history."

Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard told the committee that the arms credits would be extended to such nations as Taiwan, Iran, South Korea, all countries in which he said "we have vital security interests" but which were economically unable to buy outright the arms they needed to "protect our mutual security interests."

The legislation, passed by the House by a 351-to-26 vote, now goes to the Senate, where it will be considered by the Foreign Relations Committee.

One critical question being raised by the Senate committee is whether the administration is offering the credit sales of arms, is dislocating the domestic economies of the developing countries.

Mr. Packard and U. Alexis John, Under Secretary of State for Policy Affairs, assured the committee that in extending arms credits the executive branch took into consideration economic as well as military considerations to make

sure there would be no interference with the recipient country's pace of economic and social development.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., the committee chairman, replied that he "could not think of a worse way to do so than to make it easy for them to buy bigger and better armaments."

The legislation passed by the House contains policy amendments encouraging the President to seek ways to control the international trade in arms, cautioning against the sale of arms to military governments that deny "social progress" or "fundamental rights" to their people, and calling upon the President to negotiate a Middle East arms limitation with the Soviet Union while making sure that adequate arms credits are available to Israel to protect its security.

The administration requested legislation passed by the House represents a two-year extension of a law passed in 1968 as Congress tried to impose some controls over Pentagon sales of arms abroad.

Before 1968 there were no limitations on the amounts of arms that the Pentagon could sell on credit. Since the 1968 law, the Pentagon has had to obtain congressional authorization for credit sales and Congress in turn imposes ceilings on the amount of such sales.

Interest Rates
The two-year extension, for example, sets a ceiling of \$385 million in credit sales in fiscal year 1971 and fiscal year 1972. The credits usually are extended for a ten-year period at an interest rate comparable to the rate the federal government has to pay to borrow money.

In considering the extension of the law, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is raising the question of whether similar congressional limitations should be imposed on the sale and transfer of surplus weapons. Vast amounts of surplus weapons are now becoming available, and the Pentagon presently is under no congressional restrictions on the amounts of these weapons that it sells or gives to foreign countries.

An example of how the Pentagon transfers surplus weapons was raised by Sen. Fulbright, who asked about reports that Turkey was preparing to transfer 100 surplus tanks to Pakistan, to be replaced by new tanks from the United States. The senator observed that such a transfer would seem to be an "underhanded sort of way to evade" a U.S. embargo on arms shipments to Pakistan and India.

800,000 Trout Killed in Nevada To Halt Disease

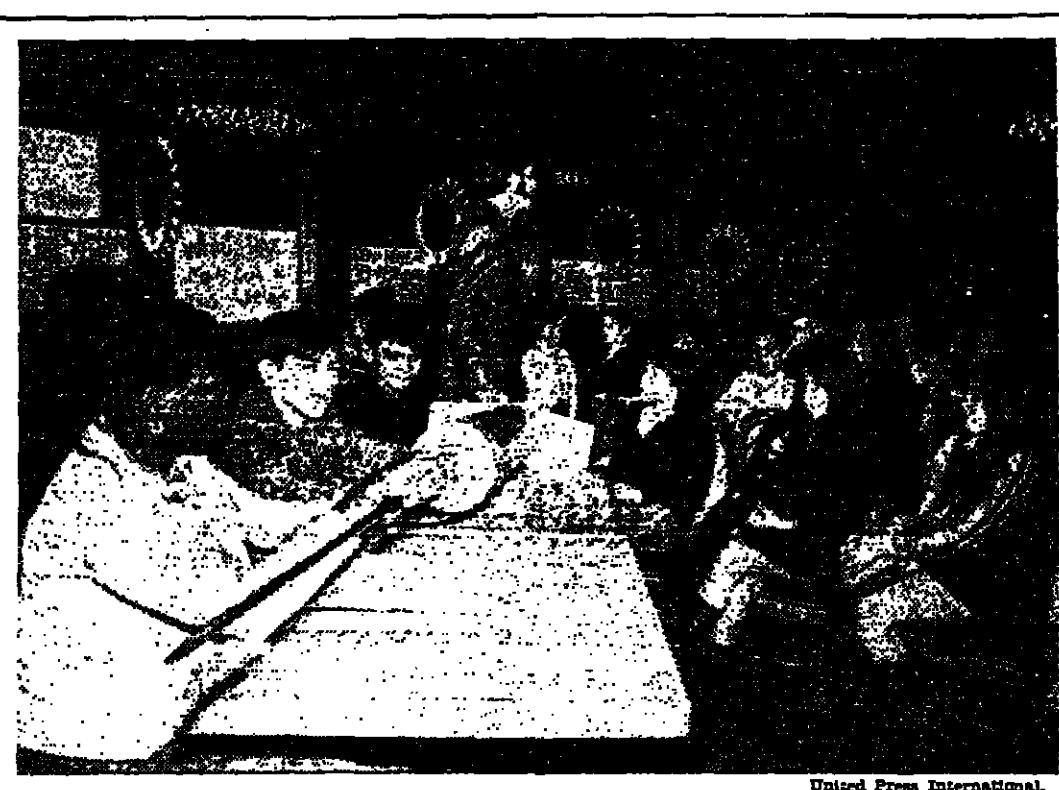
GARDNERVILLE, Nev., March 25 (AP)—More than 800,000 hatchery-raised cut-throat trout afflicted with a strange "whirling disease" were put to death yesterday, then buried in a mass grave to prevent the spread of the disease.

"It's one of the saddest days of my life," said Charles Messier, manager of the Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, after chemicals were poured into the ponds where the fish were kept.

The execution was ordered by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife out of fear the parasitic disease might spread and endanger the multimillion-dollar Pacific salmon industry.

The Lahontan cut-throat trout, a rare breed, grow to large sizes. The disease produces crooked spines and misshapen heads. Experts agreed it is harmless to humans who eat the fish. It seldom kills the fish, but sends them into whirling spasms, making them easy prey.

Hatchery ponds will be disinfected and restocked with healthy eggs. Fresh well water will replace the river water that may have brought the disease.



SPEAKING OF EXPERIENCE—Cheryll Tate, Gilbert Santana and Edward Virella, with a prop hypodermic syringe, describing their addiction to a group of youngsters.

3 N.Y. Children Tell of Drug Addiction

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT)—Three youths, two 12 years old and one 11, described the horrors of drug addiction to other New York children.

"It was bad, real bad," said Cheryll Tate, 12, a small, delicately featured child. "I forgot about school, all I cared about was drugs."

Up to six months ago, Cheryll said, she was mainlining heroin three times a day.

The children, Cheryll, Edward Virella, who is 11, and Gilbert Santana, 12, described their experiences to winners of an anti-narcotics poster contest.

Gilbert said he had sniffed glue, smoked marijuana, sniffed heroin and "skin-popped" heroin. Edward said that he had sniffed glue.

Phoenix House, where the three children now live and are receiving treatment, is a city-supported home for the treatment of youthful drug users.

Cheryll, the most talkative of the three, was asked why she started on drugs.

"I was curious to know; out of curiosity," she said, "I started smoking pot every day, then I was snorting dope, skin-popping and then mainlining."

She was referred to Phoenix House by school officials, and she said she hoped to return to school and eventually go on to college.

The youths' conference was sponsored by the March on Drugs Corps, an anti-narcotics organization that hopes to implement a nationwide program to warn schoolchildren about the use of drugs.

A spokesman for the group said it planned a "drug-out" in Central Park in April at which more than 50 young members of Phoenix House will describe their drug experiences.

Chevron Oil Accused of 347 Abuses

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—Interior Secretary Walter Hickel accused the Chevron Oil Co. today of 347 violations of offshore drilling regulations in the area where one of its platforms has spewed a huge oil slick in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Hickel told a news conference he had asked the Justice Department to convene a grand jury in New Orleans to investigate what he called "evidence" of the infractions.

He said Chevron failed to maintain in 137 of its 178 wells offshore from Louisiana devices called storm chokes that could have prevented the runaway well and fire that led to the pollution.

'Added 219 Violations'

He also charged "an additional 219 violations" by Chevron of other regulations. He did not spell them out but said they included "lack of pressure sensors, ignition wiring not shielded against fire, and inadequate surface safety valves."

Mr. Hickel said the grand jury should also examine the performance of companies that have the remainder of the 7,000 offshore wells in the gulf. He said preliminary investigations indicated other violations would be uncovered. He said he had no idea, however, how many other companies or wells would be involved.

If there are other violations, he said, he wanted the Justice Department to "prosecute to the full extent of the law."

The law under which the government can act is the 1953 Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, which provides fines up to \$2,000 a day or six months in jail, or both.

Alcohol and Gasoline DO Mix, Says a Congressman From N.D.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT)—A North Dakota congressman suggested to a Senate subcommittee yesterday that if Americans used a mixture of grain alcohol and gasoline in their cars they could reduce air pollution and bring an end to farm subsidies while boosting rural economies.

Republican Thomas S. Kleppe told members of the Senate subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution that such an alcohol-gasoline mixture would reduce hydrocarbon exhaust emission by as much as 50 percent, prolong engine life, and give greater power without a lead additive.

He said that the increased cost of such a fuel would be comparable with the cost presently estimated for higher octane, unleaded gasoline now contemplated by the oil industry.

An aide to the congressman later said that an Agriculture Department expert had given figures to the subcommittee indicating that the cost of a gallon of gasoline would rise about 5 cents with the use of grain alcohol in the mix. The cost of plant conversions and new plants was estimated at \$6 billion.

Recent statements by oil industry spokesmen have put the increased cost of higher octane gasoline at 2.5 to 4 cents per gallon higher. They also estimate costs of \$5 billion to \$6 billion for new refining equipment.

Rep. Kleppe argued that since the two costs were so close, it would be better to use grain alcohol as a solution to pollution problems because of the resulting assistance such a fuel use would give to farm economies.

Filling High Court May Mean The End for 504 on Death Row

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—The United States, which had no executions in 1968 or 1969, could be building up for one of the grimmest seasons in the recent history of the death penalty.

By latest count, 502 men and two women are in death-row cells throughout the country. Some have been there for ten years, their executions delayed while awaiting Supreme Court rulings on a number of crucial death penalty issues.

If the Supreme Court rejects the claims of the condemned men this year, next year or the year after, there could follow a rash of executions throughout the country.

How the Supreme Court will resolve the death penalty question depends, among other things, on the confirmation of the ninth justice and how soon thereafter the deeply divided court is ready to confront once again issues that were put aside when Justice Abe

Film on Martin Luther King Shown at 1,000 Theaters

ATLANTA, Ga., March 25 (AP)—Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. last night attended the film "King," a documentary on her husband's work during the most effective days of the civil-rights movement. She called it "tremendously moving."

With Mrs. King at a downtown Atlanta theater, one of more than 1,000 across the nation showing the film simultaneously, were their four young children.

"I think seeing this will help us to understand that nonviolence—that the philosophy and techniques of nonviolence, which are the very core of our movement—have done more to bring about change in our society than any other single thing that we can point to," Mrs. King said.

"King: A Filmed Record . . . Montgomery to Memphis" depicts the late civil-rights leader and the masses of people who followed him from the beginning of his career until his assassination.

Streets of Atlanta

It ends with the soft hoofbeats of the mules pulling the wagon bearing Dr. King's coffin through the streets of Atlanta in April 1968.

The film is a vivid historical record of Dr. King's leadership during the most successful era of the civil-rights movement. It contains lengthy scenes of brutality, triumphs, the great mass marches, sit-ins and jail-ins during the movement.

In or Against
Each sequence of the film is described and explained by the actual voices of Dr. King and others in or against the movement.

The film, which was shown in public theaters nationwide and in Canada and Europe for one night only, was produced by Ely Landau. It includes special messages from Harry Belafonte, Sidney Poitier, Charlton Heston, Anthony Quinn, Diahann Carroll and Burt Lancaster.

Proceeds of the \$5-per-ticket showings were to go to the Martin Luther King Jr. Special Fund, an organization dedicated to the struggle against poverty and inequality through nonviolent means.

In Atlanta, Dr. King's home town, the film was a sellout at 11

thousand theaters, three of them added yesterday to meet ticket demands.

All theaters involved in the showing donated box-office proceeds to the fund.

The showing of the film was marred by telephoned bomb threats in Washington, St. Louis and Macon, Ga. However, no bombs were found in any of the theaters.

Rep. Conyers, D. Mich., and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., told a news conference they will seek hearings shortly on Rep. Conyers' bill to create the holiday.

Howard Bennett, chairman of a New York-based committee to campaign for the holiday, said the petition signatures include persons of all races and from all states. Mr. Conyers said he has received 500,000 letters urging such a holiday.

Gen. J. E. Rudder Dies; President Of Texas A&M.

HOUSTON, March 25 (UPI)—Maj. Gen. J. Earl Rudder, 59, a hero of the Normandy invasion who later became one of Texas' leading educators, died Monday.

A spokesman at St. Luke's Hospital said that Mr. Rudder, president of the Texas A. and M. University system, died of a circulatory collapse. He had been president of the university since 1959 and head of the entire system since 1965.

Mr. Rudder was called to active duty in 1941. Two years later, he organized and trained the 2d Ranger Battalion, which was given the mission of scaling a 100-foot cliff on the Normandy coast on D-Day.

Mr. Rudder, a lieutenant colonel at the time, was wounded twice in the assault of the cliff but remained in action. Half of his men were wounded or killed. He retired from the Army as a major general in 1967.

Martha Tanenbaum

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT)—Martha Tanenbaum, 54, president of Yonkers Raceway and a controversial figure in New York politics, died yesterday of a heart attack.

In 14 sometimes stormy years as boss of Yonkers Raceway, Mr. Tanenbaum operated under a policy that outspoken confrontation was preferable to quiet diplomacy.

Harness racing was the most visible of his three major spheres of activity. The others were in the world of politics, in which his brothers made fortunes from textiles, and the world of politics. He was a generous contributor to the Democratic party.

Adm. R.E. Jennings

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Retired Vice-Adm. Ralph E. Jennings, 72, who commanded the "Fighting Lady" aircraft carrier in World War II, died Monday in New York City, the wife reported yesterday. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Adm. Jennings commanded the USS Yorktown, nicknamed the "Fighting Lady," during the campaigns for the occupation of the Mariana Islands and the Battle of the Philippine Sea.

He saw other service during the war as commanding officer of the auxiliary aircraft carrier USS Cabalago, as carrier division commander and as commander of the carrier training squadron of the Pacific fleet.

Gen. Vlasov Palecek

FORTOLA VALLEY, Calif., March 25 (UPI)—Gen. Vlasov Palecek, 65, who fought with the Czech forces in World War II and later was Czech representative on the Allied Control Council in Berlin, died Monday in the home of a friend here.

Gen. Palecek was arrested when the Communists seized control of his homeland in 1948 and was imprisoned for eight years. Allowed recently to come to the United States, he spent the last five months of his life as a guest in the Fortola Valley home of William C. Bourke.

Reverdy Wadsworth

GENESEE, N.Y., March 25 (AP)—Reverdy Wadsworth, a banker whose brother James was a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, is dead at age 85.

Mr. Wadsworth was a grandson of John Hay, the confidential secretary to President Abraham Lincoln and secretary of state under President William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

DEATHS NOTED

LEE, Shirley, March 25, 1970, wife of the late Robert E. Lee, mother of Raymond G. Lee, son of Lee, died at age 85.

Stark, Gladys, March 25, 1970, 82, died at age 82.

Wadsworth, Reverdy, March 25, 1970, 85, died at age 85.

Wadsworth, James, March 25, 1970, 85, died at age 85.

Wadsworth, William, March 25, 1970, 85, died at age 85.

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Milan Trade Fair



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The Advance Catalogue, listing 50% of all exhibits shown at the fair, is published every year on February 1st. Its detailed index of commercial items is in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish.

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Rapist in Texas Is Sentenced to 1,001-Year Term

DALLAS, Texas, March 25 (UPI)—A jury yesterday sentenced Larry Joe Knox, 38, to 1,001 years in prison—the longest term in Texas history—for raping a young telephone operator.

It was the third huge prison term handed down in the Dallas-Fort Worth area in a month by juries concerned with law and order.

Joseph Franklin Sills, 50, was sentenced to 1,000 years in prison by a Dallas jury Feb. 26 for robbery.

Samuel Memphis, 19, convicted of raping an 18-year-old high school girl, was sentenced March 18 to 800 years in prison by a Fort Worth jury.

An eight-man, four-woman district court jury deliberated only 40 minutes before finding Knox guilty of raping, beating and cutting with a razor blade a 24-year-old woman last summer.

Death-row residents now have reason to hope that the Carnwell nomination is rejected—regardless of his views on capital punishment—or at least delayed long enough to postpone the re-argument until the fall. The last scheduled argument session of this term is late April.

Maxwell's case and a number of others were postponed indefinitely as the court's fall term began. The postponement was announced without explanation, but many lawyers and other observers felt that none was needed.

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Deadlocked Court

The best guess is that the court was deadlocked four to four over reversing the conviction, or perhaps split three or more ways over the basis for its decision in the case brought by the legal defense fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The case was argued in March, 1969, but was set for re-argument in the fall along with several other difficult cases. The justices may have felt that no matter which side had the most votes, the case was so close and so important that only a fully manned court should resolve it.

Thus the fates of Maxwell and other condemned men became entwined in the battle between the Senate and the Nixon administration over the nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth. The fight over G. Harrold Carswell has delayed a final decision still further, prolonging the inmates' lives and their suspense.

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Ending De Gaulle's Boycott

Paris Held Ready to Resume Its Place on Council of WEU

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 25.—France will resume its seat on the Western European Union ministerial council at the next meeting May 7 in Bonn, informed sources said today.

The move will end the French boycott of the WEU council begun in 1965 following a meeting between Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Georges Pompidou, president of the WEU assembly.

"I think the French government thinks that the WEU can still play an important role," Mr. Pompidou said, "providing that the French position is taken into consideration."

The French began their boycott following a British attempt to bring the Middle East situation before the council. In fact, the French seized on that issue to push their charges that the council was being used for "other business," namely an attempt to lobby Britain into the Common Market.

Cabinet Post Creates New Snag in Italy

ROME, March 25 (AP).—A cabinet reshuffle today between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists over which party should provide a foreign minister in Italy's new center-left government.

The Socialists were putting pressure on Premier-designate Mariano Rumor to give the job to veteran Socialist leader Pietro Nenni.

The Christian Democrats, especially the left wing, wanted Acting Foreign Minister Aldo Moro to remain in the post. He is a former premier.

Mr. Moro's backers reportedly would not join the cabinet except as foreign minister. Mr. Rumor needs Mr. Moro in the government to ensure that party leftists will support him.

Biggest Problem

The log-of-war over the Foreign Ministry was apparently Mr. Rumor's biggest problem in putting together a four-party cabinet, a mandate he received Monday night from President Giuseppe Saragat.

Political sources said that Mr. Rumor was expected to go to Mr. Saragat this week with a list of at least 15 ministers drawn from candidates of the center-left parties. These include the Unitary Socialists and the Republican Democrats and the Socialists.

In Genoa, meanwhile, port activity was halted today by a general strike called throughout the province of Genoa by the three most important Italian labor federations.

The four-hour general strike was held to protest the rising cost of living. A total of 116 Italian and 10 Italian ships anchored in the port were affected by the strike.

Role of Italians In 3-Nation Plane Project Affirmed

MUNICH, March 25 (AP).—Panavia Aircraft GmbH, the management company handling the British-German-Italian construction of a MCRA-75 (multi-role combat aircraft) fighter plane, said today had no evidence that Italy would withdraw from the joint project.

Panavia spokesman was commenting on a report yesterday from the press that France had offered to build a number of Mirage F-1 fighters in Italy in an effort to secure the Italians to abandon the three-nation consortium building the MCRA-75 prototype.

"In latest contacts with our Italian partners we were assured of their full cooperation," the Panavia spokesman said.

Panavia is composed of West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Bornhan GmbH, with 50 percent interest, British Aircraft Corp., 33 percent, and Fiat SpA of Italy, 17 percent.

A formal decision by the three governments to go ahead with the project is expected at a meeting in Munich April 10. The Panavia spokesman said he felt a go-ahead could be taken for granted.

Court Says Flying A Starfighter Is Not 'Dangerous'

SCHLESWIG, Germany, March 25 (AP).—A Schleswig-Holstein State administrative court ruled today that flying a West German F-104 Starfighter jet was not "especially dangerous."

The court made the ruling in rejecting the claim for higher survivor benefits by the widow of a Starfighter pilot killed in the 1968 crash of his jet.

The widow contended she was owed higher benefits because her husband was about to be promoted when he died. The court said such an increase only could be granted, under laws covering government employees, if the husband had been employed in a job that was "especially dangerous."

Germany's Navy and Air Force began flying the Starfighter in 1961, 113 of the planes have crashed with the loss of 55 pilots.

Censorship in Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya, March 25 (AP).—Prepublication censorship of newspapers was extended over the weekend to include night foreign-language papers.

Foreigners were asked to submit page proofs by noon.

Market Politics

They had long charged that the other WEU countries were using the WEU to get Britain into the market through the back door.

President Georges Pompidou began to soften the French stand soon after his election last summer. He told WEU members, which are the Common Market countries plus Britain, that France would reconsider rejoining the WEU if the WEU were no longer used as a "court of appeal" for Britain.

Mr. Pompidou indicated that France had gotten those assurances today.

The WEU, which is the only organization made up solely of the Common Market countries plus Britain, still is expected to play an important part in strengthening the contacts between the market and Britain as negotiations for British entry get under way this summer.

Although the Common Market commission and council of ministers will do the negotiating with the British, French sources allow that the WEU will serve as a "forum of discussion" for economic cooperation.

Actually, what has happened is that with negotiations ready to begin, the WEU no longer is needed as a court of appeal.

Parallel Crisis

The French move also has its symbolic importance, for it represents more softening by Mr. Pompidou's rigid positions he inherited from Gen. de Gaulle. The WEU crisis was a close parallel to the 1965 Common Market crisis in which the French boycotted Brussels for seven months until they obtained an absolute veto right over decisions of the European Economic Community.

This time, too, the French can say they got what they wanted. The French WEU partners can say they didn't give up a thing.

The origins of the WEU go back to the Dunkirk Treaty of 1947 between France and Britain. The Benelux countries came in the following year to form an alliance against any future German militarism, and in 1954 the exigencies of the cold war brought the West Germans and Italians in.

France Arrests Shopkeepers' Revolt Leader

PARIS, March 25 (AP).—The French government lifted back at the rebellious shopkeepers movement today by arresting Gerard Nicoud, a firebrand leader accused of organizing roadblocks and inciting small businessmen not to pay taxes.

Mr. Nicoud, already under a suspended sentence for "kidnapping" two policemen last year, was arrested in police court in the town of Bourgoin-Jallieu where he and 16 others were being tried for blocking traffic during yesterday's widespread shopkeeper roadblocks.

The government warrant said Mr. Nicoud incited shopkeepers and independent artisans to stop paying all kinds of taxes beginning March 16, and to withdraw all their funds from national banks, postal checking and all other government-held accounts. Conviction could bring a maximum \$6,480 fine and two years prison, under a law passed in the troubled 1930s.

Mr. Nicoud and the committee on information and defense of the shopkeepers movement, which he heads, are attempting to pressure the government into easing regulations on taxes, license fees, social security payments and other items.

De Gaulle's Speeches Will Be Published

PARIS, March 25 (Reuters).—A Paris publishing house is planning to put out in a five-volume series all the speeches and messages made by former President Charles de Gaulle between 1940 and 1969.

The publishing house, Librairie Plon, said the first volume, entitled "Pendant la Guerre" ("During the War"), covering the period from 1940 to 1946, will be out on April 20. The other volumes will be published over the next few months.

Japan Will Push Drive For Eased A-Checkup

TOKYO, March 25 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi said today that Japan will push ahead with negotiations for an international nuclear inspection treaty.

During a meeting with Glenn Seaborg, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, he asked him to support Japan's desire for a simplified and non-discriminatory method of inspection.

Japan signed the international treaty against nuclear proliferation Feb. 2, but with public objections to the requirement for international inspection of non-military nuclear industries.



INDEPENDENCE IN GREECE—Premier George Papadopoulos walking behind Regent George Zaitakis and his wife yesterday as they entered an Athens cathedral to attend an independence day mass. Greece won its independence from Turkish Ottoman rule 149 years ago.

TV Attachment Lets Viewer Cultivate the 'Wasteland'

By Jack Gould

OLD GREENWICH, Conn., March 25 (UPI).—The color television equivalent of the long-playing phonograph record received its first use in the home of a layman here last night.

The electronic video recording (EVR) device is as easy to operate as a telephone and the colors in a variety of entertainment and educational programs had almost a phenomenal clarity and fidelity.

The system gives the viewer the power to choose the program he wants to see in the same way a listener can pick a classical or rock music album. He can play the program at any time, and there are no commercials.

Instant Re-Run, Too

If he wants to see a beautiful or puzzling scene from a play for a second time, it is only necessary to push a button rewinding the film in the EVR cartridge and take another look. The process requires less than a minute.

Even more fascinating is another button which freezes a single picture in a program. In the case of a tour of the Louvre, for instance, the TV director would have no voice in how long one might stare at the "Mona Lisa."

Taking the EVR unit out of the Columbia Broadcasting System laboratory and into the home became possible after CBS and Motorola, Inc., licensee to manufacture the units, held a day of demonstrations in New York.

Secret Slip-Up

The demonstration let one electronics secret slip. In freezing without comment a still photograph from "Charlie Brown," the importance of what engineers call "reference EVR" became a matter of public record.

The miniature EVR film, roughly one-tenth the area of a standard 16-mm film, can be easily indexed so that a viewer or student can quickly pick out precise material from what might be likened to an encyclopedia wired for movement and sound.

Dr. Gerard R. Sava, chief of neurosurgery at Stanford Hospital, was present at the demonstration. He is working on an EVR film to instruct interns in the rapid diagnosis and treatment of head injuries, especially common in automobile accident victims brought to hospital emergency rooms.

The EVR unit used at home here last night weighed about 35 pounds and was about 20 inches wide, 18 inches deep and just under eight inches high. It required about five minutes to hook up and could be done easily by any layman. The EVR signal was fed through an unused channel on the color TV set.

The economic implications of EVR are not too easy to grasp. Certainly it is not likely to supplant either TV broadcasts over the air or cable systems. The introductory price is around \$795, but with mass production it is bound to come down.

For the motion picture industry the "implications are bound to be intriguing. At present an EVR film cartridge plays 35 minutes of color or 53 minutes of black-and-white, but with thinner film, the running time might be increased to the point where a movie producer could deal directly with the consumer.

Zanuck's Praise

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP).—Darryl F. Zanuck, chairman of the board of 20th Century-Fox, said he would recommend to the next board meeting that Fox release its entire library of films more than five years old for home viewing with the EVR device.

Mr. Zanuck said the device "is the greatest thing. It will save our lives. It will save the motion picture industry."

After attending the CBS demonstration, Mr. Zanuck said he

Chile Reports Breaking Up Planned Coup

Ex-Army General, 10 Officers Seized

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 25 (UPI).—Military intelligence agents smashed a coup plot timed for April 10 with the arrest of 11 of 16 conspirators, the government of President Eduardo Frei announced today.

The statement said the conspirators planned to seize power through simultaneous seizure of Mr. Frei, defense minister and the army chief of staff.

The conspirators were identified as army officers in retirement and on active service. Highest ranking was retired Gen. Horacio Gamboa. Also identified was Lt. Col. Edgardo Fuenzalida, on active service.

Although some were involved in last October's "soldiers' revolt," a 24-hour "uprising" for more pay and better equipment, the leader of that movement, retired Gen. Roberto Vial, played no role in the latest plot, government officials said.

Gen. Vial was in his home recovering from an automobile accident. He is appealing a 300-day suspended "house arrest" sentence for his part in last October's revolt.

Seven active and a dozen retired officers, including Gen. Vial's father-in-law, were arrested Dec. 9 on alleged conspiracy charges.

A government official said the latest plot seemed to lack political definition. He described it as a "backlash" from last October's pay revolt.

Stromboli Awakens

STROMBOLI, Italy, March 25 (Reuters).—The volcano on this tiny, arid island north of Sicily erupted during the night, throwing stones and cinders more than 600 feet into the air. Scientists said there is no cause for concern.

But Young Visitors Are 'Indoctrinated'

Cuba Denies Training American Guerrillas

By Earl W. Foell

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 25.—A high-ranking Cuban official denied here yesterday that Havana is training young Americans in guerrilla warfare.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who made the denial, has been described by Cubans as "the man who taught Castro Communism." He is a top Communist party leader and government minister in Havana.

While rejecting the guerrilla-training allegation, Mr. Rodriguez proudly proclaimed that the young Americans, who he said had come to Cuba to cut sugar cane, were being "indoctrinated" to learn "the meaning of imperialism all around the world."

He said this was accomplished by letting them see how Cuba had been "structurally deformed" before Premier Fidel Castro took over, and by helping young Americans to meet North Vietnamese workers and students in Cuba.

This, he said, was not indoctrination or "brainwashing" to prepare guerrillas. He said it was intended to emphasize the solidarity of Cuban revolutionaries with minorities in the United States who had a similar view of the world.

Query on Better Ties

Mr. Rodriguez replied negatively when asked about the chances for improved relations between Cuba and Washington, or between Cuba and the Organization of American States.

[Cuba has rejected U.S. conditions for starting talks that could lead to the resumption of relations with the nations in the O.A.S., the Associated Press reported. It quoted a statement to that effect by AIP, the Cuban exile press agency, based on a Havana broadcast to Latin America last weekend.]

Mr. Rodriguez did hold out some slight hope that an anti-hijacking agreement might be reached indirectly with the United States. And he indicated that there was room for improvement of bilateral relations between Havana and individual Latin American states, as long as it was outside the framework of the O.A.S.

He said the Castro government was giving "due consideration" to an American proposal for an anti-hijacking agreement.

But he placed strict conditions on Havana's eventual answer. An anti-piracy agreement would be possible, he asserted, only if it were bilateral—drawn between the United States and Cuba, which have no formal relations—and provided for "full reciprocity."

He emphasized that reciprocity meant that the United States would have to return ships, planes and passengers taken out of Cuba, room for hijacking.

Discussion of an anti-hijacking agreement has been taking place secretly through the Swiss Embassy in Havana, which handles American affairs on the island.

Los Angeles Times

Anti-Castro Army Plan

MIAMI, March 25 (AP).—Recruiting stations to establish an

exile anti-Castro army will open soon in Miami and other cities, a former Cuban general has announced.

Eulogio Cantillo said yesterday that registration of volunteers would start in two or three weeks.

He was Cuba's ranking army officer when President Fulgencio Batista fled into exile in 1959 in the wake of Mr. Castro's revolutionary triumph. "I was in charge of Cuba a day and a night," Mr. Cantillo said. "On Jan. 2 they arrested me."

The recruiting project is part of the "Torreente plan," a new anti-Castro movement launched at an exile rally two months ago by Jose de La Torre, a leader in the Cuban colony here.

Recruiting facilities will be established in all cities with sizable Cuban colonies, Mr. Cantillo said. In the United States there are large colonies in Miami, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, and in New Jersey.

Training for combat in Cuba may be arranged in some Latin American country, Mr. Cantillo said, adding that "many types of training could legally be carried on in the United States, too, such as shooting, marching and drilling."

But he placed strict conditions on Havana's eventual answer. An anti-piracy agreement would be possible, he asserted, only if it were bilateral—drawn between the United States and Cuba, which have no formal relations—and provided for "full reciprocity."

He emphasized that reciprocity meant that the United States would have to return ships, planes and passengers taken out of Cuba, room for hijacking.

Discussion of an anti-hijacking agreement has been taking place secretly through the Swiss Embassy in Havana, which handles American affairs on the island.

Los Angeles Times

Anti-Castro Army Plan

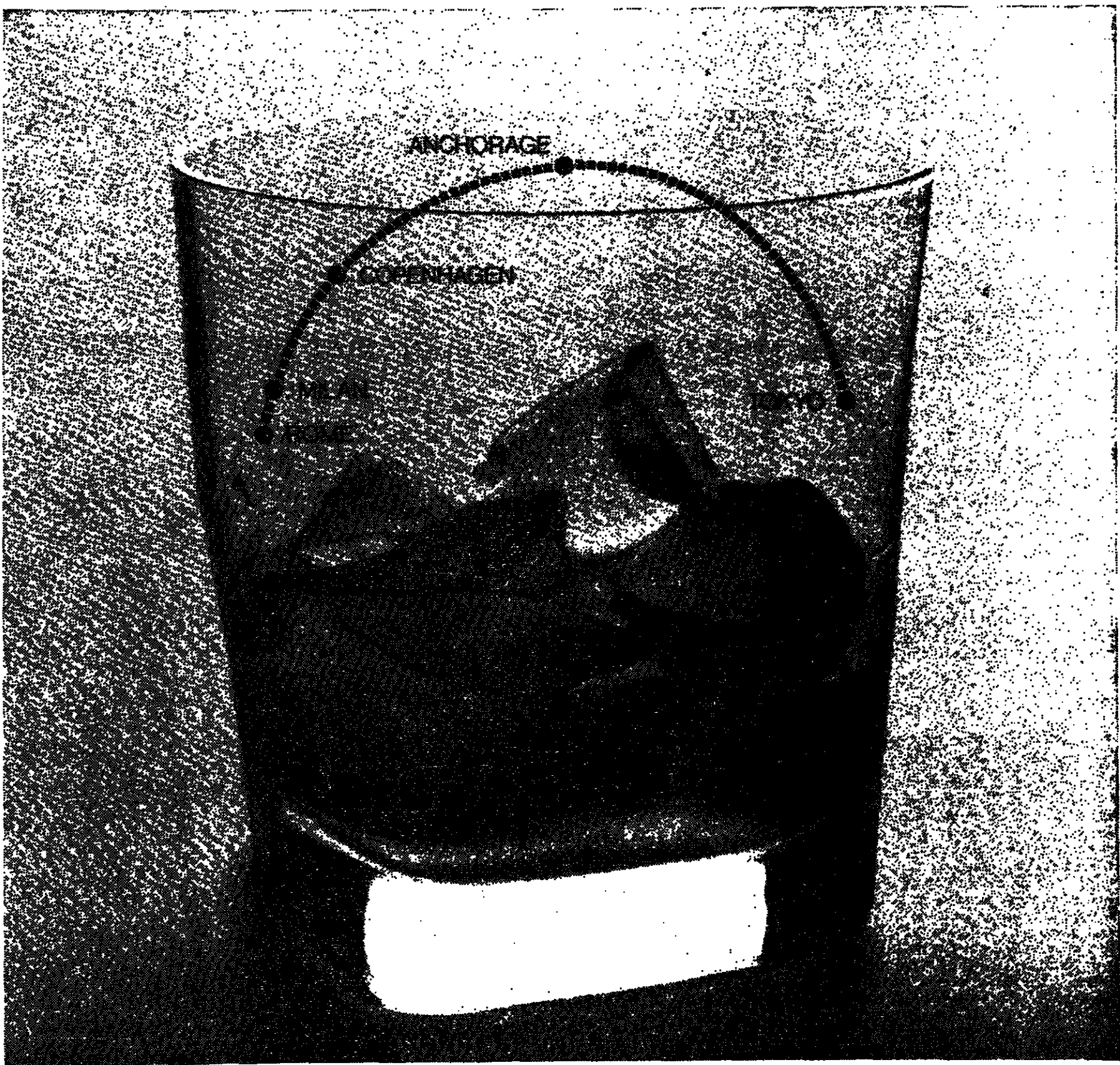
MIAMI, March 25 (AP).—Recruiting stations to establish an

Bomb Damages Greek Embassy

COPENHAGEN, March 25 (UPI).—An unidentified man tossed a Molotov cocktail into the building housing the Greek and Israeli embassies today, injuring one Greek official.

Police said the bomb, thrown through a window of the section housing the Greek Embassy, could have been intended for the adjoining Israeli offices.

They said the bomb started a small fire in an embassy office. The Greek press attaché, Georg Georgiou, was admitted to a hospital with injuries to his hand from broken glass suffered when the window was shattered by the bomb.



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* From April 1st. Subject to government approval. In cooperation with Air France, Lufthansa, Japan Air Lines.



FLY **Alitalia** ITALY'S WORLD AIRLINE

Wise Decision on Mideast Arms

Superficially, the Nixon and Rogers Mideast statements of Saturday and Monday answered Israel's request to buy more Phantoms now. To this limited question the reply was: No, not now, but the United States will sell more jets "promptly if the situation requires it." Fundamentally, however, the administration addressed the issue of whether Washington should continue to ensure that Israel maintains enough of a military advantage to deter full-scale war. On the crucial question the answer was yes. There is no inconsistency in the two answers, merely a paradox whose nature is insufficiently understood.

Even insiders who know everything there is to know about pilot readiness, delivery times, battle tactics, anti-aircraft defenses and the like, have trouble determining what Israel's legitimate needs are. (Understandably, Israeli and American experts differ.) For outsiders, who must depend for their military briefings on Israeli alarms and Arab protests, the exercise is doubly difficult. Actually, the exercise may not be necessary. The important consideration is not the numbers game but the underlying strategic dynamic: Israeli air superiority deters war. In its first 14 months the administration had not been forced to define and decide the issue; it could coast on the Johnson sale of 50 Phantoms. Now, however, Mr. Nixon has made a basic decision of his own.

"If the U.S.S.R., by its military assistance programs to Israel's neighbors, does essentially change the balance, then the United States would take action to deal with that situation," said the President, making plain he was taking into account Moscow's shipment of new anti-aircraft missiles and advisers to Egypt. "Once that balance shifts perceptibly... then the danger of war greatly increases." By "balance," Mr. Nixon means, as the parties in the Mideast all understand, Israeli superiority.

Some Arabs may be pleased that Mr. Nixon refused Israel's immediate request but, as Cairo's Al-Ahram correctly said right after the President spoke over the weekend, "No matter what the (Rogers) announcement will be, it will be aimed at maintaining Israel's superiority..." The Israelis surely would have preferred to have their request fully honored. But President Nixon's care-

ful pledge to maintain the Mideast "balance" must be regarded as far more important to Israel's long-term security, and to the deterrence of a regional war, than even the most liberal short-term arms deal. It is noteworthy, according to the Nixon-Rogers statements, that maintaining the "balance" is desirable in itself as an end of American policy and does not depend on Israeli acceptance of American political terms.

In fact, a major turn in Mideast policy is at hand. From the eager self-confident activism of early 1969 ("What we see now is a new policy on the part of the United States in assuming the initiative"), Mr. Nixon has eased into a more reticent reality ("We have to realize that we have in the Mideast peoples whose enmities go back over centuries [sic]").

A year ago the President was moving on "five fronts" toward a political solution. His advance having been blunted, he now has recast his Mideast priorities: restoration of the cease-fire and reduction of the arms flow come first. No longer is the main purpose in the talks with Moscow to "pursue every possible avenue to peace." It is a more modest goal—to "stop escalating the arms race." The administration makes clear, though, that it takes two—Moscow, too—to de-escalate. Meanwhile, it offers Israel important economic aid, reportedly \$100 million worth, to help Jerusalem bear the giant extra costs of its post-1967 defense.

For a year Mr. Nixon worked honorably and hard for a settlement. He did not succeed; his search frightened Jerusalem into a no-compromise corner and encouraged Arabs to believe that American pressure on Israel—rather than their own recognition of Israel—was the path to peace. Certainly the United States should continue canvassing the diplomatic possibilities. But its most immediate and vital contribution is to lower the level of regional violence, if possible by means of agreement with the Russians, otherwise by maintaining the military "balance" on its own. This is, as we understand it, exactly what President Nixon has now set out to do. It is possible, though far from certain, that this approach may be more effective than outside pressure in inducing the parties to think of a settlement.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The New English Bible

It will surprise no one, least of all the translators of the just published New English Bible, if their rendering stirs up the resentment of those devoted to the King James Version. One need only remember the furor caused by the publication of the Revised Standard two decades ago. Once again the old cry will be heard that the new reading lacks the majesty, the rhetorical beauty and the verbal felicity of the older one. It is easy to sympathize with the critics. The great things in the King James remain unsurpassed and will endure wherever and as long as the English tongue endures.

But it must not be forgotten that the initial impulse to the translation of the Bible from the Hebrew and the Latin was not literary or aesthetic. It was to make the Word of God clear and accessible to

those who wanted it. The King James Version is a monument to English letters, but it is full of obscurities and clotted and difficult language. Since its day great strides have been made in studies relating to the Bible: in language, in manuscript recovery, in comparative religion, in archaeology, in general knowledge of the past.

The New English Bible, the work of many hands over 24 years and the first completely new Protestant Bible in four centuries, incorporates these findings in a reading that is contemporary, clear and quick without loss of dignity. The Word does seem closer.

Eventually the success of this reading will depend not on what critics think, but on whether its readers feel that kinship that an older generation felt for the Authorized Version. In that regard, time alone will make the final judgment of its qualities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

In the Phantoms' Shadow

Washington's provisional refusal [to deliver Phantoms to Israel] is part of an infinitely broader framework, that of the mysteries and manifold complexities that govern American-Soviet relations. Washington actually is making a discreet invitation to Moscow, which certainly is not eager to run the risk of finding itself one day in direct confrontation with the United States on the Mideastern battlefield.

The refusal to deliver Phantoms is an invitation to the U.S.S.R. not to supply the Arab states, namely the U.A.R., with MIG-23s, which alone would permit these states to hit Israel's vital centers. Evil gossip and Peking will say that this invitation is collusion and that Washington is giving Moscow an opportunity of not relinquishing the finest pearls of its arsenal. In any case, this part of the world more than ever appears dependent on relations between the Big Two.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

President Nixon is seeking political influence with the Arabs at the expense of Israel's confidence in the United States.

This promises to be a more unsettling factor in the Middle East than the obvious and understandable unevenhandedness of U.S. policy in the area under previous administrations.

—From the *Buenos Aires Herald*.

Nixon on Desegregation

President Nixon has taken adroit advantage of ambiguity in the law regarding the desegregation of schools to make a firm stand for principle while leaving it to local authorities—in the main the school districts—to decide how fast to translate principle into action. His message, which attacks the "hypocrisy, the prejudice and the ignorance" now prevailing on the issue, on the face of it favors the North against the South, the white suburbs against the cities, and the rich against the poor. But it may be assumed that within the area of flexibility granted to school boards by the President's "guidelines," local authorities will contrive to give their residents a good deal of what they want—which often is as much segregation as possible without actually breaking the law.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

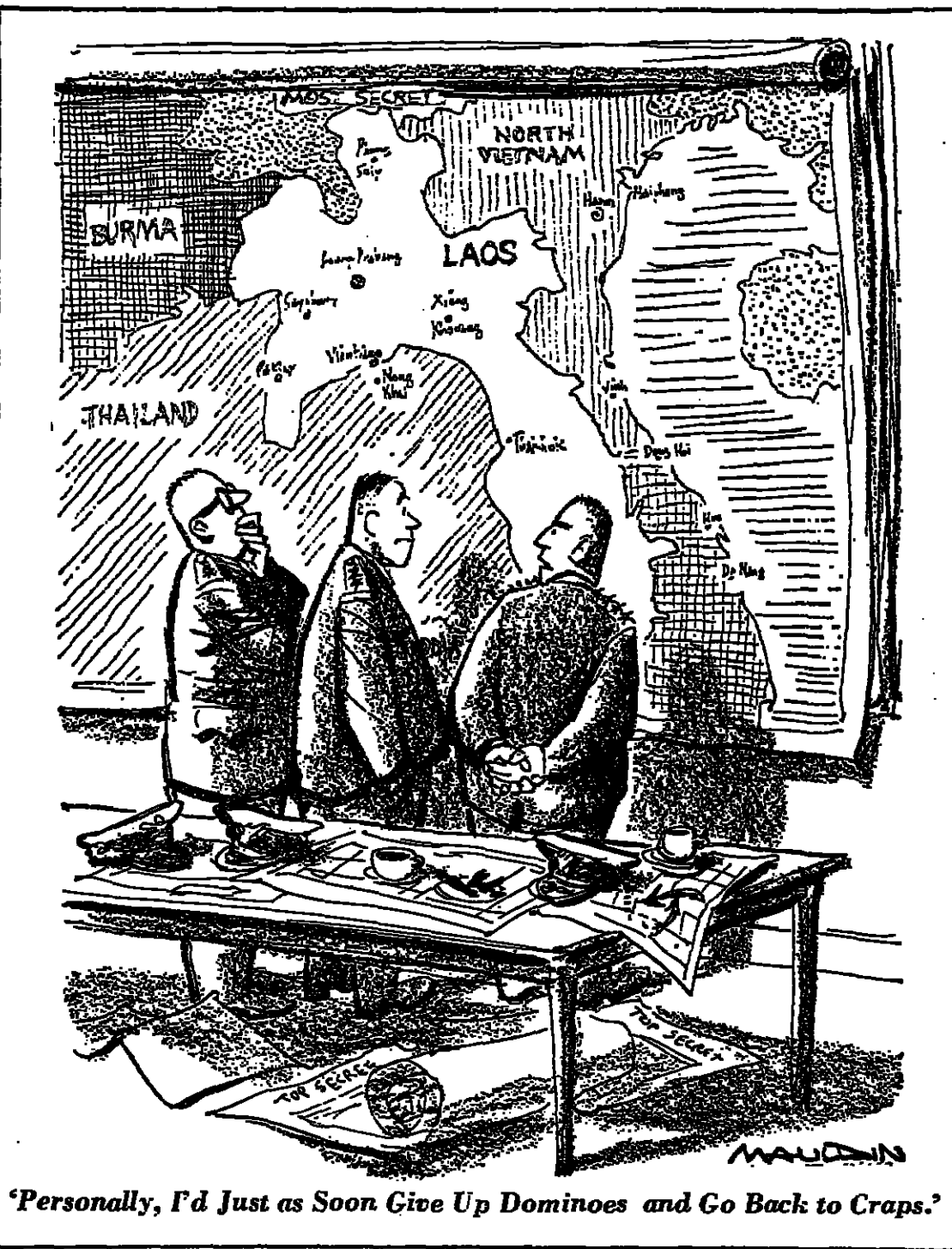
March 26, 1895

PARIS—Those adventures, many of whom are of English extraction, who have gone or who are on their way to Madagascar to take service in the Howa army and oppose the French expedition, are placing themselves, it must be admitted, in a most unpleasant position. It is not very clear what advantages they are likely to gain by their mad enterprises. If they are taken prisoner they certainly will be shot.

Fifty Years Ago

March 26, 1920

NEW YORK—After a winter of strife among the baseball magnates and with peace restored once more to the ranks, that favorite sport of Americans again looms up before the public's eye. Baseball has had many successful seasons in the past, but the forthcoming campaign for the diamond warriors promises to be the greatest in the history of the national pastime. Sixteen baseball clubs are in spring training.



Long Road's Ending

By Joseph Alsop

TAN TRU DISTRICT, Long An Province, South Vietnam—Last November, the Communist higher command got a shocking suggestion from the Viet Cong party committee of this district. It happened because the South Vietnamese government was about to move to control Tan Tru's 13 rich villages, for the first time in nearly a decade.

To all appearances, Tan Tru was then a VC fortress-district, as Long An had once been a VC fortress-province. Yet the bosses of VC Subregion III hastily decided to reinforce the district with a company of North Vietnamese regular soldiers.

The Tan Tru party committee, therefore, met to consider the best use to make of these reinforcements. In the upshot, the district party secretary, Hai Ngoc, forwarded a unanimous recommendation to Subregion III—a recommendation revealing that the supposed fortress-district was all too lightly defended.

The committee, in fact, proposed to use the North Vietnamese soldiers to fill the enormous, already-existing gaps in Tan Tru's Viet Cong command apparatus. This is the so-called Viet Cong infrastructure, or VCI. Managing, directing and insuring the enemy control of the countryside are the tasks of the VCI.

From end to end of South Vietnam, these tasks have always been performed by native Communist

party members, born of the local soil, with long experience in their villages and districts. The proposal of Tan Tru's party committee, to use North Vietnamese to perform many of these tasks therefore ran flat counter to both precedent and doctrine. It was refused, one may guess with horror, by the party committee's bosses at Subregion III.

The Tan Tru party committee then did the next best thing. It used most of the North Vietnamese in classic guerrilla roles, as bodyguards for the Viet Cong leaders of the district. Despite these new guards, however, Party Secretary Hai Ngoc was shortly killed in action, and his military deputy, Phan Van Bang, was also taken prisoner. Bang told the foregoing story.

Officer Defected

Since November the vital Viet Cong command structure in Tan Tru has been simultaneously decimated and rendered largely inoperative. For example, the VC party secretary of Duc Thanh Village was picked up not long ago, whereupon he sadly confessed that he had been unable to communicate with the district party committee for three whole months.

The struggle for Tan Tru has by no means ended—additional North Vietnamese units have been sent into the district to bolster the local VC. They are not happy. Indeed the second in command of the K-5 Battalion defected just a week

ago, after six years service in South Vietnam. But the K-5 Battalion and the upper company still do their best.

Meanwhile, something else has also happened in Tan Tru that is downright startling. The use of North Vietnamese as guards for the district's VC leaders was only the thin end of the wedge. In a rather random manner, but in most of the remaining guerrilla squads and platoons of the hamlets and villages, North Vietnamese soldiers are now being used to fill gaps in the ranks.

Before long, furthermore, one can predict that the party bosses of Subregion III will have to reverse their November decision. In other words, besides using North Vietnamese as substitute guerrillas, they will have to begin inserting North Vietnamese to keep alive the continuously depleted Viet Cong command structure, the VCI.

This is the grim ending of a long road; since local recruits are all but impossible to secure, and native VC-VCI losses are very heavy, there is no other possible ending—unless Hanoi's war-planers simply resign themselves to doing without any sort of guerrilla structure in the countryside. And the resulting transformation of the Viet Cong into a largely synthetic guerrilla movement, more and more manned by Northerners with no roots in South Vietnamese soil, is a development of incalculable significance.

Wallace's 'National' Strategy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

ROBERTSDALE, Ala.—Before an all-white audience of 5,000 at a fish-ry in this south Alabama village, climaxing his first full day of campaigning, George C. Wallace unveiled the strategy that holds his only hope for political survival. The reason drives of newspaper columnists from up North were journeying to rural Alabama, said Wallace, was their awareness that the life or death of his "effort" are at stake. "I want this effort to continue," he said. "The eyes of the country are on you. You have the power in your hands."

Wallace's appeal for election as governor of Alabama in terms of national politics was fully expected by the forces of his opponent and erstwhile protégé, Gov. Albert Brewer. What has surprised them is the timing. They thought Wallace would experiment with state issues for weeks before settling down to the one strategy capable of closing the gap between him and Brewer by the May 5 Democratic primary.

Indeed, Wallace's national strategy is the cloud menacing the Brewer camp's euphoria, which stems from amazingly favorable polls plus defections of old Wallace courtship politicians. The disquieting note is that even Alabama men who no longer want Wallace as governor still would support him for president. Thus, Wallace must prove that the only way they can vote for him for president is to make him governor again.

This means Wallace has come full circle in two months. When he revealed early this year he might run against Brewer to save his third-party "movement," polls showed public indifference. Brewer

then proclaimed that he, unlike Wallace, had been a "fulltime" governor. To the glee of the Brewer camp, Wallace retorted lamely he had been a "double time" governor. That framed a debate over who was the most competent governor, an area where Wallace's emotional appeal would count for little.

Now, Wallace is back to a national strategy. "You and me," he tells audiences with dubious logic, "are responsible for Robert H. Humphrey not being president of the United States, and that's something." Because of Wallace, President Nixon's speeches "look like they were written here in Robertsdale."

Thus, were he defeated for governor now, the South would lose its vigilant watchdog on the Nixon administration. In coming weeks, Wallace will be increasingly explicit that his reputation here would convince Mr. Nixon that the South was in his pocket for 1972 and, therefore, he could move leftward to seek liberal votes.

Brewer's concern about this tactic is manifest. Implying that his soft-spoken approach is more effective nationally than Wallace's bravado, Brewer suggests to campaign rallies that it was his lobbying on the Senate floor that passed the school desegregation amendment—a boast so out of character for Brewer that a worried supporter relayed warning that he was sounding like George. But Brewer knows he cannot outdo Wallace as protector of the South in national politics. Instead, he must concentrate on bringing "a moral tone" to Montgomery—in implicit contrast to what prevailed under George and Lurleen Wallace.

Brewer is a prominent Baptist

layman who brings an evangelistic style to the campaign stump and pulls it off nicely. "If you've been to your capital lately," he orates, "you don't have to see these agents of corruption—presumably influence peddlers—going up and down the halls. With his state motor pool, says the young governor, 'you don't see state cars at the football game or the beach like you used to.'"

Racial Factors

Courthouse Square crowds in Greenville and Evergreen—supposedly Wallace country—liked Brewer's good-government spiel. But whether they like it well enough to retire Wallace from politics depends on one question: just how decisive racial factors still are in Alabama politics.

Although both Wallace and Brewer sound the same indictment of federal meddling in Alabama's schools, there is a difference. Wallace remains a true believer in segregated schools and talks that way privately. But Brewer feels segregation as such is dead, and Alabama should get on to other business. In this campaign, Brewer is betting that the people of Alabama agree.

There was evidence last week that Brewer might be right. Even here in Wallace country, audience response to Wallace was muted. But after one speech at the National Guard Armory in Foley, a grinning bow-headed boy came up to Wallace and implored: "Governor, don't let 'em put the niggers in our schools."

If enough adult Alabamians see this as their paramount interest and want to keep Wallace as their watchdog on Nixon, they might just vote to put him in the governor's mansion, no matter what the polls now show.

Getting the Message Of the Mail Strike

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The striking mailmen have delivered at least one message to the American people, and the Washington politicians. They have said loud and clear that institutions that ignore legitimate grievances, even if they are clothed in the majesty of the government, will be challenged and even defied.

President Nixon has accepted the challenge. He has said, quite rightly, that the authority of the government must be upheld by military force if necessary, but the message of the mail carriers remains. They will get by illegal defiance the pay raises they were refused by legal argument, and we will get our mail, but the basic questions of respect for the authority of American institutions will still not be resolved. In fact, there may be even less respect for principle, for the settlement will have been achieved by force.

This issue goes far beyond the mailmen. It is central to all questions of freedom and authority, and respect for institutions, now under challenge in the church, the universities, the government, and even in the family. The fundamental question is whether institutions, claiming the right of authority, have the wisdom to recognize and remove legitimate grievances in time. If they do not, they are clearly in danger of losing respect and having to use force in order to avoid anarchy.

Played Politics

The President and the Congress did not recognize the legitimate grievances of the mailmen in time. They trifled with them, and played politics with them. They are now insisting on respect for their authority, as they must in the crisis, but they did not use their authority to be fair to the mailmen before their authority was challenged.

Unless this lesson of the mail strike is learned, we are just at the beginning of a much larger crisis. There are 2.75 million civilians working for the federal government, and 8 million others working under no-strike civil service rules for state, city and county authorities. No doubt they, if not the politicians, are learning the lessons of the mail strike. The state and municipal hospital workers in many ways have more serious grievances than the mailmen. They are seriously underpaid and don't understand why they are so underpaid at a time when hospital rooms in the big cities cost from \$60 to \$100 a day.

Letters

Lars Knows Better

By God, I have been to see these 30 years and if, as you say, just two men can steal and sail away one big ship like "Columbia Eagle," then my name isn't Lars Svensen!

So I tell Capt. Christensen, "By damn, Sir, I'll write and tell the newspaper what I think!" and he says, "Lars, you are a stupid man!" This is a lie. I speak five languages—Danish, English, Swedish, Finnish, German and French. And they cannot tell me, Lars Svensen, that if they steal this "Columbia Eagle" filled with bombs and give it to the country two days before the "putsch," there is not "something rotten there in Cambodia," hey?

By the way, I've been to the U.S.A. ten times and my favorite town is Upper West Side New York.

LARS SVENSEN, 2d Mate
T.S. Astrid Maersk.

Algers.

Scope of Government

In his attack on James Reston (Letters, March 20), Raymond McNally appears unaware of or in disagreement with the scope of American government as defined in the Preamble to our Constitution. Mr. McNally limits the basic function of a "proper" government to protection of "life and property by using physical force, only in relation to the least things who violate or threaten its use against others, whatever the excuse may be."

To quote the Preamble as reminder: "We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense,

The men who control the traffic into the airports of the nation are as angry as the New York mailmen, only they are more sophisticated about it. And we are loitering down into another crisis in a few days with the railroad workers.

Accordingly, we could settle the mail strike in a few days and have no mail to deliver because the airlines and the railroads would be working. The Congress has trifled with the railroadmen as it has trifled with the mailmen, and probably won't deal with that problem either until it is confronted with another potential calamity.

Crisis of Authority

It is true, as the President has said, that there is a crisis of authority in America today. All institutions are under attack, and particularly the institutions of government, but we have to ask why. Nixon wants to uphold the dignity and authority of our institutions, but dominates men for the Supreme Court of the United States who attract members of the Senate and the bar.

The Congress resents the challenge of the mailmen, but ignores their justified grievances. Congressmen are proud of their institution and resent challenges to its authority, but support an aged speaker, John McCormack, who has outlived his usefulness and cannot use his authority effectively or even uphold the essential respect of the House.

Accordingly, while it is easy and even right to support the President and the Congress for opposing the mailmen in the present crisis, it is only fair to analyze why the crisis occurred in the first place.

In his well-publicized memorandum to the President, Daniel Patrick Moynihan said: "In one form or another, all of the major domestic problems facing you derive from the erosion of the authority of the institutions of American society... All we know is that the sense of institutions being legitimate—especially the institutions of government—is the glue that holds societies together. When it weakens, things come unstuck."

Well, they are unstuck now. There is indeed an "erosion of the authority of the institutions of American society"—particularly the institutions of government. The mailmen, wrong as they are, have made the point clear. They are insisting that governments must be responsive to the legitimate grievances of the people if they are to be respected and obeyed.

promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and..."

These purposes or functions would seem to include some redress of the "social grievances" (including those of Negroes) which Mr. McNally feels are beyond the pale of governmental action. The discipline of his citizens necessarily includes punishment for overt violence when those responsible can be found. So far as I know this is done without exception. But that does not end the disciplinary function of government. It must also discipline its citizens by making unlawful all overt but nonviolent actions by which one group of citizens limits liberty and/or justice for another.

With wise and courageous exercise of both types of citizen discipline, we may yet build in the United States a society where our legal and penal resources will be unstrained.

JACKLYN SANDERS.

Oddballs and Kooks

I would like to point out to Miss Linda Freedman (Letter, March 9) that Spiro T. Agnew does not need to be "chased," that "the people" include "oddballs, kooks, and effete snobs." Obviously, he is well aware of the fact. What he is pointing out, and rightly, in my opinion, is that the "oddballs, kooks, and effete snobs" are only a small fraction of the "people" and that the rest of us should evaluate all the noise they make at its real value, which, when you think about it, is not a hell of a lot.

J.P. LYNAM.

Subscription		Subscription	
Algeria (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Argentina (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Austria (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Brazil (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Belgium (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Canada (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Ceylon (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Denmark (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
France (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Germany (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Greece (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	India (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Iran (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Italy (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Japan (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Kenya (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Lebanon (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Libya (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Mexico (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Netherlands (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Norway (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Portugal (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Saudi Arabia (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Spain (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Sweden (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Switzerland (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Taiwan (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Thailand (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
Turkey (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	U.A.R. (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00
U.S.A. (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00	Other European (air).....	2 mos 12.00 6 mos 36.00 12 mos 60.00

Britain Gives Go-Ahead To Textile Merger Plan

By John M. Lee

LONDON, March 25 (NYT).—The British government gave the go-ahead today to an ambitious plan by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., the chemicals and synthetic fibers giant, to acquire two major textile concerns and merge them into a new company.

The plan is to bid for the total stock outstanding of Virella International Ltd., manufacturers of shirts and polyester-cotton fabrics as well as the well-known soft fabric blending cotton and wool.

ICI would also start discussions with Carrington & Devonport about the terms of a merger with that company, which is engaged in weaving, knitting and finishing of synthetic fibers and other fabrics.

World Reduces Holdings

The companies would then be merged into a business with combined worldwide annual sales of \$35 million. ICI had volunteered to reduce its total holdings in the new company to less than 50 percent of the shares and to run it as an independent entity.

The government, after studying the matter for three months, accepted the general terms of the plan. But it imposed the conditions that ICI should reduce its equity to a maximum of 35 percent, provide an independent chairman and only one director and forego any attempt to influence the new company's management.

At the same time, the government said that the standard on further mergers between larger companies in the textile industry, announced in June 1969, would be continued with only slight modifications.

Courtside's Frozen

The announcement apparently froze the position of acquisition-minded Courtside Ltd., Britain's largest textile and fibers company and long a rival to ICI in the fibers business.

Preliminary soundings on a pooling of Courtside's and ICI's synthetic fibers business, along with that of some other companies, in a national fibers corporation have failed to produce any viable proposals.

The ICI plan represents an effort to create another integrated group, like Courtside, that spans the textiles business from raw ma-

Ford Plans Visit To Soviet Union

DETROIT, March 25 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. chairman Henry Ford 2d plans to go to Moscow April 12 at the invitation of the Russians, who proposed a "series of discussions," a Ford spokesman said today.

The invitation was from the Soviet Ministry of Science and Technology. The Ford spokesman said it may mean there is some interest in extending to the Soviet Union the trade ties that some Ford companies in Europe now have with Eastern European countries.

The spokesman indicated that Ford might be interested in selling cars to the Russians, but not in setting up a factory there.

Change in Price Policy

IBM to 'Unbundle' in Europe

PARIS, March 25.—International Business Machines, which last June announced plans to "unbundle" its pricing in the United States, said today it was extending that policy to its 15 West European countries as well as Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. But the step will be taken gradually, it was said.

Until now, overseas customers have paid a single rental or purchase price for a computer and its related services. However, five subsidiaries in the United States, including one by the Justice Department, complaining that the company's policy of quoting a single price for hardware, software and related support tended to inhibit competition, prompted IBM to break its pricing into separate components.

These are for computer hardware (the actual machinery) and maintenance, system engineering support, data processing education of customer personnel, and software, the coded instructions needed to operate the machines.

IBM said today that the new pricing would apply to all "newly announced IBM systems" and "will be effective with regard to all systems and products commencing July 1, 1972."

"Because of government regulations and procurement practices in many countries in Western Europe,

Finland Decides No' on Nordek

LONDON, March 25 (NYT).—Scandinavian diplomats were confused today by Finland's surprise announcement that it would not, after all, sign the Nordek treaty for extended economic integration and a customs union among the Scandinavian countries.

After months of wavering and contradictory statements, Finland had indicated to Sweden, Denmark and Norway that it would sign, and probably ratify, the treaty, provided it could withdraw if any member decided to join the European Economic Community.

Then last yesterday, Mauno Koivisto, premier of the caretaker coalition government following last week's parliamentary elections, announced the negative decision.

Diplomats here suggested that Finland had been unmoved by the quickened activity concerning possible enlargement of the EEC.

Biggest Rise in Europe

U.S. Affiliates Abroad Plan 20% Spending Boost in 1970

By Jan Nugent Pearce

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP).—Overseas affiliates of U.S. companies plan to boost their plant and equipment spending a whopping 20 percent in 1970 to \$12.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The biggest increase would come in Western Europe, where the U.S. government's program to curb capital outflows in order to assist the precarious U.S. balance of payments is most stringent.

Unless those curbs over foreign investment abroad are loosened, a major part of the projected expansion must be financed in Europe's already-strained capital markets.

Lifting Curbs

Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said recently there was no likelihood of easing the curbs "before sometime late this year." Even then, it could only happen after the balance of payments showed substantial improvement, he said.

U.S. affiliates in Canada also plan a vigorous expansion in their capital spending this year, forecasting a 26 percent gain to \$2.9 billion. This follows a 1969 increase of 10 percent, according to Commerce Department data.

Last year, overseas subsidiaries of U.S. companies in Western Europe and equipment spending a total of 12 percent, well below this year's 20 percent forecast.

Capital Source

If the estimates are fulfilled, it could heighten tensions between the European Economic Community and the United States. During recent trade talks here, Common Market officials complained that U.S. companies are sopping up all the available European capital.

U.S. companies in the Common Market countries increased outlays 16 percent. For 1970 they project a 37 percent rise—the largest for any major area—which would bring outlays to \$2.8 billion. The Commerce Department commented: "If credit conditions are very tight and the [control] program remains unchanged, actual plant and equipment expenditures in 1970 could well be lower than now projected."

The department emphasized the large boost of \$1.5 billion forecast for manufacturing activities, to total \$6.1 billion, contrasted with much smaller expenditures in preceding years.

The machinery industry led the manufacturing group last year with a 27 percent growth, and will hold that position in 1970 with a projected 40 percent increase.

This machinery expansion largely reflects the introduction of more advanced computers and related

NYSE to Bolster Emergency Fund

NEW YORK, March 25 (Reuters).—The New York Stock Exchange announced today plans to make a loan of up to \$30 million available to its \$25 million special trust fund, pending further studies of how much the fund will need in the future.

Robert W. Haack, NYSE president, said a staff study, started last fall and recently completed, recommended that the exchange increase the size of the fund, used to help in the liquidation of member brokerage houses. It acts as a form of insurance for investors.

As a result, a special committee has been appointed to determine the appropriate size of the fund and ways to enlarge it.

In the interim, the exchange intends to make the \$30 million available if necessary from its general funds subject to board and member approval.

Earlier this week, John L. Loeb, managing partner of Loeb, Rhea & Co., made public his call for an increase in the fund to \$100 million.

British Group Has Net Gain

LONDON, March 25 (UPI).—Guest, Keen and Nettelfolds Ltd. (GKN), Britain's largest engineering group and biggest steel user, today reported jumps in profit and turnover for 1969.

GKN said its turnover rose some \$187.2 million to nearly \$1.25 billion in the year ended January 31. The British-based companies in the group accounted for about \$884 million of turnover while GKN's overseas companies contributed \$367.2 million.

At \$43.92 million, net profit was \$4.8 million higher than in the previous year.

Kloekner-Werke

DUISBURG, West Germany, March 25 (Reuters).—Kloekner-Werke AG, the iron, steel and coal concern, said today group net profit soared 90 percent in fiscal 1969 to a 7.6 percent sales gain.

Profits for the year ended Sept. 30 jumped to \$6.4 million marks (\$18.95 million at post-revaluation rates of exchange) from the year-before's \$6.4 million marks as sales rose to 1.33 billion marks (\$498.9 million) from 1.7 billion marks.

Kloekner said estimated profits of 13.5 million marks (\$37 million), reflecting the disposal of mining interests, were not included in the year, but rather transferred to a special reserve fund. These interests were transferred to Ruhrkohle AG on Jan. 1, 1969.

Store Chains Show Profit Drop in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT).—R. H. Macy & Co. had its first quarterly earnings decline in seven years in the three months ended Jan. 31, which included the normally heavy Christmas business.

Macy had sales of \$290.26 million in the 13 weeks ended Jan. 31, up 4.6 percent from the \$277.41 million volume in the preceding year's period. Earnings were \$12.2 million or \$1.26 a share, down from \$12.25 million, or \$1.21 a share a year earlier.

For the 26 weeks, Macy's sales rose 5.4 percent to a record \$514.17 million from \$487.94 million.

Earnings were \$17.67 million, or \$1.82 a share, compared with \$17.63 million, or \$1.87 a share, on fewer shares in the preceding year's period.

For the 52 weeks, Macy's sales rose 7.1 percent to a record \$904.81 million from \$844.86 million. Earnings rose to \$24.41 million, or \$2.48 a share, from \$22.74 million, or \$2.37 a share.

Dayton-Hudson

Dayton-Hudson, formerly Dayton Corp., which operates department, discount and specialty stores and owns and operates shopping centers, had a net income of \$23.67 million in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, or \$1.49 a share. This was down from the \$24.56 million, or \$1.54 a share, earned in the preceding fiscal year, restated to include results of J. L. Hudson Co., acquired last June. Revenues rose to \$888.375 million from \$811.89 million.

Rate Cut Sets N.Y. Prices Soaring

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT).—Wall Street's elusive dream—a rise in the prime rate by a major bank—finally came true today and stock prices responded dramatically with their biggest advance in nearly two years.

Finally, after months of despair, frustration and a woe-filled market, the nation's investors and the financial community had something to cheer about. "This could be the start of a real spring rally," whooped one broker. "Look outside—even the sun is shining."

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 16.27 to close at 780.13 as volume on the New York Stock Exchange virtually doubled.

This was the best gain in the Dow index since its upsurge of 18.61 points on April 8, 1968, a period when stocks were rallying in response to Lyndon B. Johnson's move as President to de-escalate the war in Vietnam.

Volume Climbs

Turnover today boomed to 17.5 million shares, the heaviest trading since the final session of 1969. It compared with yesterday's 8.84 million shares and with only 7.33 million shares on Monday, when the postal strike slowed volume to its slowest pace of this year.

A few minutes before noon, Irving Trust, the seventh largest bank in New York City, switched the hopes of 26 million stockholders from the debit to the credit column with its cut in the prime lending rate.

American Brands In \$200 Million Bid for Swingline

NEW YORK, March 25 (Reuters).—American Brands Inc. said today it plans a \$200 million offer to shareholders of Swingline Inc. to purchase all of Swingline's outstanding common at \$35 a share.

The announcement said Swingline president Jack Linsky and treasurer Belle Linsky have agreed to tender their 19 percent of the firm's shares.

The offer is contingent on 80 percent of Swingline's outstanding shares being tendered, although American Brands reserves the right to accept fewer shares.

Dow Skyrockets, Volume Climbs

At 12:30 p.m., when the market was responding to this news with maximum enthusiasm, the Dow ran ahead by 23.30 points. It had been 8.50 points higher at 11:30 a.m.

Some Profit Taking

During the afternoon, when several other major banks followed the lead of Irving Trust, prices were reduced from their best levels by profit-taking. Late today, it appeared likely that a split prime rate—with some money-center banks retaining their basic charge at 8.5 percent—might prevail for an indefinite period.

Blue chips and glimmers, building materials and savings-and-loans, motors and drugs—all these groups swept along in the forefront of the electric advance. Oils and chemicals, along with depressed

stocks and investment-grade issues, joined in the rally.

In a rare performance, every one of the 15 most active stocks and every one of the 30 Dow industrials finished with gains.

Among the 103 new 1970 highs were such blue-chip stalwarts as American Telephone, up 7 7/8 to 53 3/8, and General Motors, up 2 1/8 to 75 1/8. By contrast, only 33 issues posted new yearly lows.

Ford, gaining 3 3/4 to 47 1/8 and also registering a new high, and Chrysler, up 1 3/4 to 29, rounded out a brisk showing by the "Big Three" automakers. Auto issues were strong prior to the prime-rate cut, on the rationale that the industry has passed the low point in new-car sales.

Charter New York, the bank holding company that owns Irving Trust, fittingly rose to a new high for the year, up 2 7/8 to 49.

Great Western Financial, up 7/8 to 21 7/8, was the most active stock.

Prime Rate Cut Is Initiated By Irving Trust and Others

(Continued from Page 1)

remain firm despite the commercial banks' move.

(On the other hand, should the U.S. rate cut prove symptomatic of a general economic slowdown and a decreased demand for funds, the Eurodollar rates could be expected to ease as they already are doing to some extent. This, in turn, would take the pressure off from under individual national rates.

[But any such "backing in demand," it is felt here, will most likely take some time to be felt.]

Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the fourth largest bank in the country, said that it is not now considering a change in its rate.

E.S. Northrop, vice-chairman of Manufacturers, called the reduction "premature" and "not justified" while banks continue to find it necessary to use substantial Eurodollars and other funds at the prevailing rates.

A spokesman for Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., eighth largest in the nation, said: "The move seems premature."

However, political considerations and a quest for a better public image are also involved.

The angry congressional reaction to the June rate increase, in the view of many bankers, was largely responsible for the sharp-

ly restrictive one-bank holding company bill that was passed by the House of Representatives last year. The bill is still in the legislative mill and some bankers believe that removing the political liability of the high rate might win some friends in Congress.

The question raised by today's cut is its effect on the government's anti-inflationary program.

The restrictive 5 percent surtax expires July 1; from both banking statistics and official pronouncements, it appears that the Federal Reserve Board has begun to ease up on its monetary policy and President Nixon has said he will release some \$1.5 billion to help the long-suffering housing industry.

Making money more available at a time when business spending plans both at home and abroad are mounting would seem inconsistent with the administration's avowed goal of eradicating "inflationary psychology."

Eurodollars

March 25, 1970

London Close

Net Change

Overnight ... 9 1/4 ... + 1/2

1 Day ... 9 1/4 ... - 1/2

One Month ... 9 15/16 ... 9 15/16

Three Months ... 9 11/16 ... 9 11/16

One Year ... 9 5/8 ... 9 5/8

EFTA Prepares Its Own Demise

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA (NYT).—An institution of nine countries, with a staff of fewer than 100 persons including charwomen and chauffeurs, is preparing for its own demise during the expected remodeling of Europe in the 1970s.

The European Free Trade Association, in the words of its secretary general, Sir John Coulson, "has done what it set out to do—it has clearly worked."

Should Britain join the European Economic Community, he observed, EFTA will become the first international organization to fade away since the League of Nations.

Mr. Coulson, a former British diplomat, predicted in an interview that the Europe of the 1970s will be a two-tier grouping of EEC members and others, mainly the EFTA neutrals, a special free trade links with the community.

Creation of 'Outer Seven'

Created in 1960 as a defensive move by European countries outside the Common Market—the "outer seven," as they were then known—established an industrial free trade area that has brought them solid economic advantages.

It was devised by the British Foreign Office as a temporary expedient until the advent of wider economic unity in Europe. That moment may be approaching with the likelihood of British-EEC negotiations later this year.

Serious negotiations are not foreseen until after Britain's next general elections, which must be called by the spring of 1971.

Two other EFTA countries—Denmark and Norway—have applied for membership along with Britain. A fourth applicant, Ireland, has close ties with Britain, but is not in EFTA.

The remaining EFTA countries, comprising a bloc of 100 million people, are Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal and the most recent member, Iceland. Finland is an associate member.

As the biggest nation in the group, Britain is the commercial heart of EFTA and, as Mr. Coulson said, the organization cannot exist without it.

But EFTA will not be dissolved until it is

absolutely certain that Britain is in the Common Market. The British then want a year's standstill on integrating commercial policies with the EEC during which the other EFTA countries would negotiate their own arrangements with the enlarged community.

At this time EFTA would serve merely as a consultative body. The hope of its member countries is to maintain tariff-free trade with each other even after they have negotiated special deals with the EEC.

With the French veto of British membership lifted only after President Georges Pompidou replaced Gen. Charles de Gaulle last year, EFTA's life has been far longer than any of its founders had anticipated. Its achievements also have been far greater than expected.

Stimulating Trade

Trade among EFTA countries has increased more than 2 1/2 times since 1960. Trade among the Scandinavian countries has more than tripled and helped to stimulate moves toward a Nordek union.

The experience of both organizations shows the benefits of trade liberalization. The EFTA countries eliminated all tariff barriers in industrial products in trade with each other. But the EEC has gone much further, establishing a customs union in which there is not only internal free trade but a common external tariff, framing a common agricultural policy and deepening economic cooperation with the hope of eventually creating a political union.

Since they are geographically dispersed, the EFTA countries have made no efforts to establish a common agricultural policy. Trade concessions in farm products are limited to those achieved in bilateral negotiations. It was the agricultural limitations of EFTA that prompted Denmark, a major farm producer, to apply for membership in the EEC.

In liberalizing industrial trade, the nine countries in EFTA have also made significant progress in reducing some non-tariff barriers that impede the free flow of goods. They ended discriminatory tax policies that favored local manufacturers and also abolished quota restraints on industrial imports.

British Output Grew 2 Percent Last Year

LONDON, March 25 (Special).—Britain's gross domestic product rose about 2 percent at constant prices last year, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The 1969 total, adjusted for seasonal factors, was put at \$8,596 billion pounds (\$262.63 billion).

The British growth rate compared with 6 percent for the six countries of the European Common Market as a whole.

Exports of goods and services rose over 8 percent during the year at constant prices, while consumer expenditure rose less than 0.5 percent.

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in one year (Net asset value)

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31.12.1968: \$us 23,11 + 0.2%
27.6.1969: \$us 29,03 + 25.8%
5.1.1970: \$us 38,74 + 67.9%

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Closing prices on March 25, 1970

INDUSTRIALS					COMMODITIES				
1700s Abilati	11	10%	10%	10%	1428 Crack IKAT	14	14 1/2%	14%	14%
1700s Adkins	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1238 Cynosa A	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
1700s Al V Oil	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1238 Cynosa B	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
2170 Abilati	40%	40%	40%	40%	1623 Dom Fdms	22	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1 1/2
1815 Argus of C	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1025 duPont Can	22	22	22	-1 1/2
1815 Argus of S	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	350s Dykem Jdov	7	6 1/2	7	-1 1/2
1815 Argus of T	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	3584 Falcen	178	178	178	178
1815 Argus of W	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1788 Hery	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1815 Argus of X	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2400 Fed Fdms	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
1815 Argus of Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	935 Fresen	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
1815 Argus of Z	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	25 1/2 Hest Can	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
1815 Argus of AA	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	975 GI L Pap	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
1815 Argus of AB	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	975 GI W Lite	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1815 Argus of AC	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	25 1/2 Gouss Trud	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1815 Argus of AD	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4975 Gulf Can	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1815 Argus of AE	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	380 HB Oil G	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
1815 Argus of AF	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	16 1/2 Hest Can	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
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1815 Argus of AP	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of AQ	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
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1815 Argus of AS	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
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1815 Argus of AX	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of AY	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
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1815 Argus of BA	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
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1815 Argus of BO	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of BP	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of BQ	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
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1815 Argus of BS	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of BT	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of BU	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of BV	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of BW	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of BX	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of BY	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of BZ	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CA	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CB	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CC	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CD	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CE	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CF	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CG	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CH	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CI	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CJ	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CK	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CL	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CM	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CN	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CO	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CP	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CQ	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CR	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CS	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CT	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CU	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CV	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CW	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CX	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CY	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of CZ	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DA	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DB	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DC	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DD	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DE	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DF	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DG	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DH	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DI	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DJ	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DK	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DL	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DM	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DN	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DO	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DP	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DQ	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DR	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	530 Induslin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1815 Argus of DS	10 1/2								

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1978 - Stocks and Bonds				1979 - Stocks and Bonds				1980 - Stocks and Bonds				1981 - Stocks and Bonds				1982 - Stocks and Bonds				1983 - Stocks and Bonds				1984 - Stocks and Bonds				1985 - Stocks and Bonds				1986 - Stocks and Bonds				1987 - Stocks and Bonds				1988 - Stocks and Bonds				1989 - Stocks and Bonds				1990 - Stocks and Bonds				1991 - Stocks and Bonds				1992 - Stocks and Bonds				1993 - Stocks and Bonds				1994 - Stocks and Bonds				1995 - Stocks and Bonds				1996 - Stocks and Bonds				1997 - Stocks and Bonds				1998 - Stocks and Bonds				1999 - Stocks and Bonds				2000 - Stocks and Bonds				2001 - Stocks and Bonds				2002 - Stocks and Bonds				2003 - Stocks and Bonds				2004 - Stocks and Bonds				2005 - Stocks and Bonds				2006 - Stocks and Bonds				2007 - Stocks and Bonds				2008 - Stocks and Bonds				2009 - Stocks and Bonds				2010 - Stocks and Bonds				2011 - Stocks and Bonds				2012 - Stocks and Bonds				2013 - Stocks and Bonds				2014 - Stocks and Bonds				2015 - Stocks and Bonds				2016 - Stocks and Bonds				2017 - Stocks and Bonds				2018 - Stocks and Bonds				2019 - Stocks and Bonds				2020 - Stocks and Bonds				2021 - Stocks and Bonds				2022 - Stocks and Bonds				2023 - Stocks and Bonds				2024 - Stocks and Bonds				2025 - Stocks and Bonds				2026 - Stocks and Bonds				2027 - Stocks and Bonds				2028 - Stocks and Bonds				2029 - Stocks and Bonds				2030 - Stocks and Bonds				2031 - Stocks and Bonds				2032 - Stocks and Bonds				2033 - Stocks and Bonds				2034 - Stocks and Bonds				2035 - Stocks and Bonds				2036 - Stocks and Bonds				2037 - Stocks and Bonds				2038 - Stocks and Bonds				2039 - Stocks and Bonds				2040 - Stocks and Bonds				2041 - Stocks and Bonds				2042 - Stocks and Bonds				2043 - Stocks and Bonds				2044 - Stocks and Bonds				2045 - Stocks and Bonds				2046 - Stocks and Bonds				2047 - Stocks and Bonds				2048 - Stocks and Bonds				2049 - Stocks and Bonds				2050 - Stocks and Bonds				2051 - Stocks and Bonds				2052 - Stocks and Bonds				2053 - 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New Possibilities for East-West Trade

East-West Trade is growing — recent important contracts bear witness. Finance however remains the vital prerequisite. Finance is the province of specialized foreign trade banks.

Under the sponsorship of
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK - GIROZENTRALE
 total assets of over 18,7 billion DM
 Head office Frankfurt am Main, West-Germany's international
 financial centre
 the

Internationale Bank für Außenhandel AG, Wien,
has been established in Vienna, focal point of East-West Trade.

Other participants:

- Banque Worms & Cie., Paris
 Philadelphia National Bank via
 Philadelphia International Investment Corporation, Philadelphia
 Bankkommanditgesellschaft Winter & Co., Wien
 Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Wien
 Österreichische Credit-Institut AG, Wien
 Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft AG, Wien

Banks with more than 30 billion DM in combined assets and widespread international contacts give you the backing you need:

New possibilities for East-West Trade also for you.

Year	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$ 1000	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
44-45	80	52 1/2	3 1/2	14	32 1/2	54	52 1/2	53 1/2	+1 1/2
45-46	4 1/2	3 1/2	14	32 1/2	54	52 1/2	53 1/2	54	1 1/2

(Continued on next page.)



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AKEN

Tokyo Exchange

	Price Per	Price Per
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1 Glass	157	Matsum E Ind.	751
in Cam	166	Matsum El. Wks	764
Nip. Print	351	Mitsui Ry Ind	892
Bank	313	Mitsui & Co.	187
Photo	5087	Mitsukoshi ..	905
Nakawa K	400	Nippon Elec.	328
.....	137	Shiseido	1,650
.....	355	Shoy Corp.	3,375
.....	155	Suyetomo Kei	940
Air Lines. 1,710		Takachi Marine	130
S soap	351	Takeda Chem.	426
Sai E	679	Teljin	81
Brewery	150	Tokyo Marine	278
.....	263	Toyo Rayon ..	144
.....	380	Tsuyata Motor.	348

European Markets

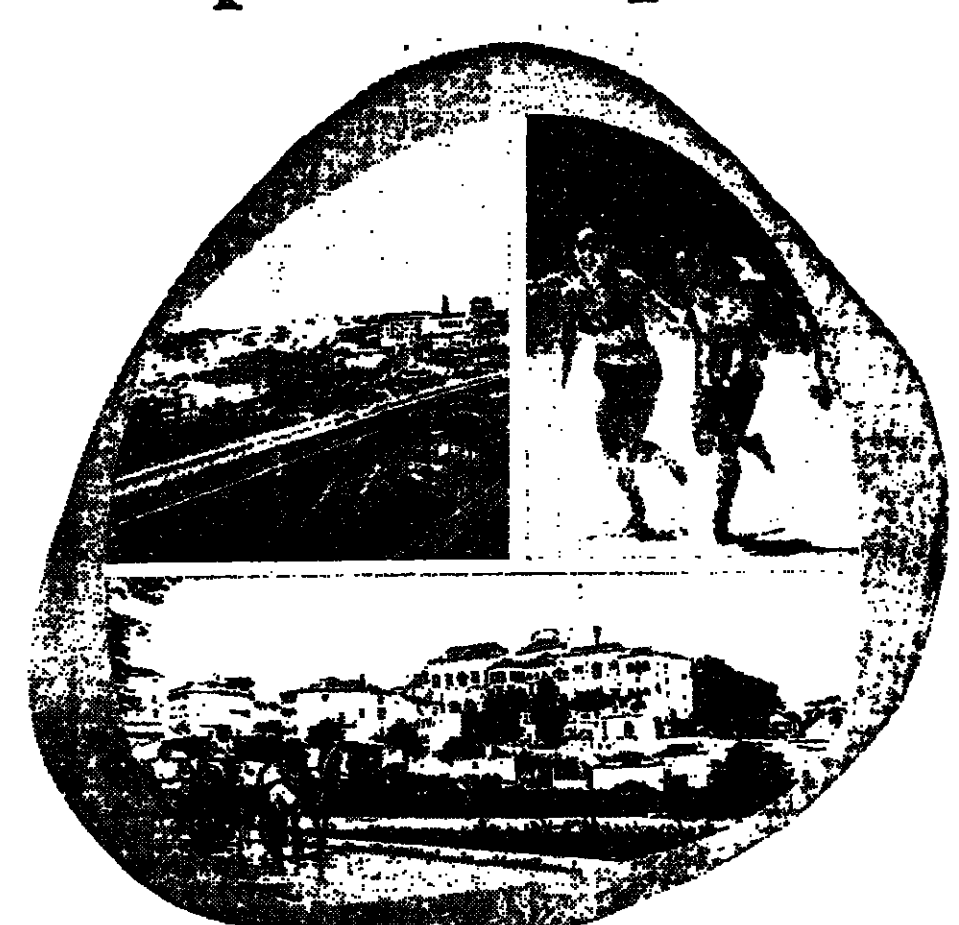
(Yesterday's closing prices)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Inness.....	27 1/2%	Saurer.....	2
Twicker-Sidd.....	35	Sodec.....	2
Johnson-Sey.....	145 1/2	Sutler.....	3
Chem.....	54 1/2	Un.B.Sul.....	3



The One Liquid M of Invest


Portugal is Europe's best-kept secret



That emotional climate ... the Minho and the Douro. To listen to the guitars and the sobbing songs of the Fado singers, the haunting song of Lisbon and Coimbra. To discover the romance of the past, the golden age of the Portuguese, the Portugal all our lives. For us there are no secrets, and we will take you there. The trouble is, you may never want to go home.

CAN YOU BLAME THE PORTUGUESE FOR KEEPING PORTUGAL TO THEMSELVES?

TAP PORTUGUESE AIRWAYS lets you  into it 



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Perhaps never before in the World's history has the outlook for the real estate and natural resources industries been so promising. The World's population is exploding at an ever-increasing rate, creating a vast demand for new housing and a myriad of other facilities, more food, more products of every kind which use the earth's natural resources. *In the United States alone 9 million additional acres of developed urban land will be required by 1980 over the 1960 level. By 1980, the United States will be consuming over 70% more oil products and 120% more electricity than it did in 1960.*

The Pan American Real Estate Equities Fund offers investors a most exceptional opportunity to participate in the great future growth of these industries — an opportunity for the above-average gains that are to be expected in real estate investments while providing the safety that is found in the complete liquidity of mutual funds.

The Pan American Real Estate Equities Fund is a true mutual fund — investing primarily in **marketable securities** of United States companies engaged in real estate in its many facets and in natural resources. **The Fund is 100% liquid... It is *never* permitted to make non-liquid investments directly in real properties.**

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The Pan American Real Estate Equities Fund

Naughton House, Shirley Street P.O. Box 4816, Nassau, Bahamas

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:			U.S. Commodity Prices				
Commodity and unit	Week	Year ago					
POUNDS							
Wool: 1st red bunched	\$1.97	\$1.65	Lead, spot lb	1.06	34		
do 2nd " " "	1.82	1.50	Copper elec lb	1.56	44 1/2		
do 3rd " " "	1.82	1.50	Tin (strait) lb	1.15	1 1/2		
do 4th " " "	1.82	1.50	Zinc, 2 1/2 %	1.15	1 1/2		
do 5th " " "	1.82	1.50	Silver K.M.T. ex	1.88	1 1/2		
do 6th " " "	1.82	1.50	KNOX'S INDICES				
do 7th " " "	1.82	1.50	Moody's index (base 100)	378.8			
do 8th " " "	1.82	1.50	Dec. 1 (1911)	415.0	Wheat		
do 9th " " "	1.82	1.50	= Nominal + Asked				
TEXTILES							
Wool: 1st red bunched	\$1.97	\$1.65	NEW YORK FUTURES				
do 2nd " " "	1.82	1.50	March 25, 1910				
do 3rd " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 4th " " "	1.82	1.50	World sugar: May 2.40, July 2.55-58				
do 5th " " "	1.82	1.50	Sept. 2.56, Oct. 2.54, Nov. 2.54, March				
do 6th " " "	1.82	1.50	2.56, 2.56, May 1.50.				
do 7th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 8th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 9th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 10th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 11th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 12th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 13th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 14th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 15th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 16th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 17th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 18th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 19th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 20th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 21st " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 22nd " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 23rd " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 24th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 25th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 26th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 27th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 28th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 29th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 30th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 31st " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 32nd " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 33rd " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 34th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 35th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 36th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 37th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 38th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 39th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 40th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 41st " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 42nd " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 43rd " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 44th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 45th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 46th " " "	1.82	1.50					
do 47th " " "	1.82	1.50					

U.S. Commodity Prices

Lead. Spot B	36%	14	Wend: May 104.0 b, July 104.2 b. Oct
Copper. Elec. B	55%	44%	108.0 b, Dec. 106.0 b. March 71 105.0
Zinc. (elect.)	1.19	156	Wool tops: May 180.0 b, Oct. 152.0
Zinc. Sp. A	1.18	155	
Alum. N.Y. or	1.82%	1.78	Cocoa: May 28.51, July 28.50, March
COMMODITY INDICES			
Meat's index (base 100)			29.50, Dec. 30.10, March 71 30.15, May
Dec. 31, 1931)	415.0	378.5	71 30.15.
= Nominal + Asked.			Copper: May 74.80, July 72.80, Sept
			71 Oct. 69.55, Dec. 68.70, March
			68.45.
NEW YORK FUTURES			
March 55, 1970			Silver: March 189.80, Sept. 188.40, De
			181.40, July 184.80, April 184.00, M
			232.70, Jan. 71 205.00, May 71 203.0
			May 71 212.00, March 71 215.00.
			Orange Juice (frozen concentrated)
			May 27.20 b, July 28.80, Sept. 29.35
			Nov. 30.00, Dec. 30.85 b, Jan. 71 27.05.
World sugar: May 3.56, July 3.45-56			
Sept. 3.56, Oct. 3.54 b, Nov. 3.54 b, March			
71 3.56 b, May 71 3.56.			

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 25, 1970

World sugar: May 3.56, July 3.55-56. Sept. 3.55, Oct. 3.54 b, Nov. 3.54 b, March '71 3.56 n, May '71 3.50.	Orange Juice (frozen concentrated) May 37.20 b, July 38.30, Sept. 39.25 Nov. 38.60, Dec. 36.85 b, Jan. '71 37.05.
--	---


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**RIP
KIRBY**



By Alan Truscott

♠ J2
Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♦ 1 ♥ Dbl. Pass
2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass
Pass Pass
West led the heart queen.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's { Jumble: **SQUAW MINUS ESTATE DAMAGE**
Answer: *What the bewigged actor performed under--* **AN ASSUMED NAME**

By Thomas Lask

Barcelona Galleries

Magnus Solman's work is at the imaginative caliber of Gaudi or Miro. Tapestry—canvases, the threads pulled back to make space patterns, threads plaited and twisted to make a fiber structure of triangular and rectangular planes that sometimes daring out to knots—the canvases are the protagonist of each "picture." The forms: crustaceous or space ships; the placing of the pigment, olive and bitter greens, cyclamen, dark red, white, cold and warm browns, with touches of pink and bright red on the knots, reinforces the construction underneath.

—SHRILA ANNE DE BARREY

ACROSS		44 Land unit	10 Studios
1 — Ababa		45 Woodland desires	11 Nautical call
6 Minute plant opening		47 Name in fashion	12 Acid salts
11 Precursor of the space age		48 Household friend	13 Legendary centaur
14 Florida		49 Journal	15 Official decree
16 Highly prized		51 Late columnist	20 Above, to a poet
17 Becomes insolvent		52 Friend of vegetable and mineral	23 Enrage
18 — glance		54 — as the end of one's nose	25 Expelled
19 Strong cleanser		56 Blenheim	27 Cuts up
21 Eastern name		57 Spectral magnet	29 Perform
22 Egyptian queen of gods		58 Bluish gray	32 Drink
24 Powerful beam		59 Kefauver	33 — pro nobis
25 Karate			33 Certain fractions
26 Inclination		DOWN	34 — guidance in rocketry
28 Door in Leipzig		1 Incarnation	35 Legal recipient
29 Wedding bird		2 Comment at length	37 Most loyal
30 Adduces		3 Family member: Abbr.	38 Parents
32 Either — the other		4 Kind of type: Abbr.	39 Geography book:
33 Chessmen		5 Prophetess	41 Shuffle cards in a way
35 Comprehends		6 —, so good	42 Prickly pears
36 Nine Prefix		7 Two-wheeled carriage	43 Macaw
37 Moralistic treatise		8 Navy branch: Abbr.	45 Under — colors
38 Importune		9 Butcherer of words	46 Metric measure
39 Fondness, in Ireland			49 Thomas Wolfe character
40 Church fift			50 Corn units
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			55 Tennis division

